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FEB 17 1919

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

FEB 15 1919

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. V

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 12, 1919

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Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers, . New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - - Cable Address, "Era, New York."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year.
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



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Taxes on the Drug Trade

Income taxes, corporation taxes, the war profits tax, and the taxes on medicinal preparations, perfumes, beverages (including soft drinks), tobacco, snuff, soap, and all luxuries from chewing gum to automobiles are heavier than last year. The restrictions on the importation and sale of narcotics are more stringent and the regulations so complicated that overhead expenses for doing business will also be increased. The time to make returns has been fixed at March 15, and great congestion at the revenue offices is certain because the official blanks will probably not be ready much before March 1.

No loyal unmarried citizen can escape paying a share of the cost of war if he has an income of more than \$1,000, or married men receiving more than \$2,000. Even the President of the United States and all Federal officeholders must pay. The manufacturer who made excess war profits faces a problem that calls for expert accountants and possibly several legal advisers. Postage rates will be reduced on July 1. This seems to be the only oasis in the desert, for even soft drinks are taxed out of sight along with beer and wines.

One cent on each ten cents spent for soda and ice cream, three per cent on chewing gum, and three per cent on toilet soaps; one cent for each 25 cents of the amount paid for perfumes, extracts, pills, tablets, syrups, and medicinal preparations must be handed to the Government. Importers, manufacturers, producers, wholesale dealers, retailers, physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, who handle narcotics, must pay an annual tax in the nature of a license. Records must be kept and all packages stamped. Employment of child labor beyond certain hours brings upon the employer an assessment of ten per cent on the entire net profits for the year. Read the law and beware of the Collector if you want to keep out of jail.

Webb Law and Chemicals

The Chemical Alliance finds it difficult to persuade the various sections of the chemical industry to combine in an association under the Webb law to handle foreign trade in chemicals. The situation in this industry is different from others because of the nature of the products, the dissimilarity of the industries consuming chemicals, and the difficulty of adjusting prices to suit the large concerns as well as the small manufacturers whose costs of production are high because their equipment is less efficient.

There are nine distinct lines of production represented in the Chemical Alliance, which is an association organized during the war to co-operate with the Government and protect the interests of the trade. These lines are acids, coal and gas by-products, foreign pyrites, electrochemicals, fertilizers, miscellaneous chemicals, alkalies, domestic pyrites and sulphur, and dyestuffs. The alkali section has already struck out for itself in the matter of foreign trade and is forming a separate organization for this particular purpose, although still a member of the Alliance. Whether the dye makers will be able to pull with the manufacturers of fertilizers is doubtful. The dyestuff manufacturer is seeking customers in the textile field and similar lines, while the fertilizer companies look to the farmers for trade. Advertising for one would be useless for the other, and the same is true of salesmen's efforts. The work must be done separately and in different fields and in different ways.

In furthering its plan to unite at least the heavy chemical companies and possibly the pharmaceutical manufacturers into export associations under the Webb law, the Chemical Alliance has opened offices in New York and appointed an export trade committee which is doing missionary work among the manufacturers, gathering statistics of foreign trade, and holding meetings for exchange of views. There are so many advantages in united efforts to sell abroad that it is to be hoped the plan can be successfully carried out.

Start Express Shipments Right

The Better-Packing Better-Marking drive, inaugurated by the American Railway Express Co., is designed to be of as much interest and value to the shipper as to the carrier, for it is a matter of dollars and cents to both. By removing the causes which are responsible for many shipments being lost or damaged in transit, it is hoped that a great reduction in the number of express claims filed, will be accomplished. Claims are a handicap to the transportation business and bring much dissatisfaction to the shipper, the consignee and the carrier, with no gain to any of them.

"Start Express Shipments Right," is the keynote of the campaign. The executives of the many trades and industries utilizing the express service have been asked to aid in the movement, by taking a personal interest in their own shipping departments, and installing better methods wherever it is found necessary.

Progress and Prices

Much has been written of the progress made in dye manufacture during the war. It has been the one feature of our tremendous chemical progress which has caught the attention of the general public. It has been made an important part of our tariff legislation, for unless the new industry proves its growth it cannot get the needed price protection from Congress. The progress made in the production of coal-tar colors has been variously expressed in pounds, in dollars, in present exports

balanced against pre-war imports, and yet we have not seen anywhere the most graphic and simplest expression of the advance made by our American dye manufacturers—a comparison of prices:

	Pre-War	1914	Present
Sulphur black	\$.20	\$3.00	\$.43
Indigo .....	.15	2.48	3.00
Aniline oil .....	.10	1.86	.28
Betanaphthol .....	.12	1.53	.65
Toluol .....	.25	6.00	.30

Remembering the increased costs of labor and of all materials this little chart is telling proof that there is a real American dyestuff industry.

Heads I Win: Tails You Lose

If the proposal of the railway brotherhoods to Congress expresses with any degree of accuracy the ideas of American Labor on co-operation with Capital, there are stormy times ahead in some industries. Their suggestion displays, in the first place, an amazing ignorance of the problems of finance that are interwoven with the management of any great business. The price they set on the railway properties, their demands for wage increases, the working capital they deem necessary, none of these can be made to jibe with the receipts of the roads, the operating expenses, and the necessary expenditures for maintenance and extension. Their proposal also reveals a spirit of wanting to play the game of business upon a basis of "Heads I win and tails you lose." They are willing to divide the profits of their co-operative railway management; but they ask the Government to make up any deficit by taxation. We commend this plan to the Dye Institute—it would assure us of a dye industry quite free of any tariff protection which the Democrats are so loath to grant. There are, in fact, few chemical ventures that could not be made profitable according to such a scheme. Even the proud possessor of the patent to make motor fuel out of sea sand and rabbits' whiskers, by means of the well-known graphite method, employing only a stout pencil and a fair grade of scratch pad paper, may take heart. For surely cheap fuel for the automobile is a dire necessity for the great American people, which Congress must recognize and sovietize.

WATCHING THE TRADE BAROMETER

The anticipated general business recovery is still deferred, but the way is being gradually shaped for its coming. Foremost as a constructive element are the continuing price readjustments, essential to wholesome and lasting commercial revival, and other favorable auguries include the recent reductions in ocean freights and the easier conditions in money.

Of disquieting features, the existing labor troubles, notably those in eastern textile centers, are conspicuous and the percentage of idle machinery has steadily risen, either because of strikes or from the slow development of new orders to replace the expired or cancelled government contracts. That progress mainly hinges on prices, as has been the case since the signing of the armistice, is now more widely recognized, says "Dun's Review," and sellers display less independence as buyers hold off for the further concessions which they believe to be inevitable.

How Revenue Bill Taxes Drug Trade

Higher Rates on Beverages, Perfumes, Medicines, and Control of Narcotics More Stringent

The War Revenue bill which was passed by the House on Saturday by a vote of 310 to 11, when passed by the Senate will go to the President for his signature upon his return from Europe some time this month. It is estimated that individual incomes will pay taxes amounting to \$1,432,000,000; corporations, \$775,000,000; excise taxes including soft drinks, \$450,000,000; the excess profits tax is expected to run close to \$300,000,000; and including special taxes and various so-called income taxes, the total returns will exceed \$6,000,000,000 for 1919 and \$4,000,000,000 for 1920. These estimates are made by the Treasury Department, the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee.

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10—The War Revenue bill, which is expected to produce \$6,070,000,000 in taxes, was reported to the House by the Committee of Conferees on Thursday last. Much comment was heard over the fact that the bill provides for the first returns to be filed on March 15 instead of in June, as in the 1917 legislation, because of the delay which has attended the conference agreement. There was a report that an effort was being considered by Senate conferees to obtain a definite extension of this date for filing the first return by pressing the passage of a separate joint resolution in Congress.

The Senate provisions for a normal tax of 12 per cent on the incomes of individuals in excess of credits and exemptions provided, with the exception that the rate shall be 6 per cent on the first \$4,000, is adopted for the tax year 1918. Thereafter the rates shall be respectively 8 and 4 per cent. The Senate surtaxes on individual incomes, which were adopted, begin in section 211, sub-division (a) at 1 per cent on the amount of net income between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and increase, by a graduated scale, to 65 per cent.

The original House provisions relating to partnerships and personal service corporations, as presented in section 218, are not materially altered. Individuals carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity. The House provisions for payment of tax at the source are largely retained.

Taxes on individual and corporation incomes may be made in quarterly payments if the taxpayer desires. The date for filing the first returns is fixed in section 227, sub-division (a).

Taxation of Corporations

The normal tax for the calendar year 1918 on corporations is fixed at 12 per cent of the amount of net income, in excess of credits provided, by the adoption of the Senate amendment as stated in Paragraph 1 of sub-division A of Section 230. For each calendar year thereafter the normal tax is put at 10 per cent. The House conferees had first sought an 18 per cent tax for 1918. The Senate conferees wanted to fix the tax after 1918 at 8 per cent. The 12 and 10 per cent schedules adopted represented a compromise.

Title III, now changed to read "War-profits and Excess-profits Tax," represents a compromise. The Senate proposed for 1918 an excess profits tax of 30 per cent of the amount of net income not in excess of 20 per cent of invested capital; a 60 per cent tax in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital and an 80 per cent war profits tax, with rates of 20 per cent, and 40 per cent, to be substituted for the 30 and 60 per cent tax for 1919.

The House conferees stood out for a 65 per cent tax on net income in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital in 1918, and an 80 per cent war profits tax on war contracts in 1919. Concessions were made to the House conferees in the conference report, thus adding 5 per cent to the excess profits tax on net incomes in excess of 20 per cent of invested capital, to the taxes of corporations which escape the war profits tax. This surrender by the Senate conferees will make a considerable increase in the taxes collected. The details of these taxes are covered in section 301. The conferees added the provision that any corporation whose net income for the taxable year was less than \$3,000 shall be exempt from taxation under this title.

Higher Taxes on Beverages

The new tax on beverages follows the Senate amendments, so far as the rates are concerned. They are covered in detail in Title VI of the bill. The House proposed a tax of \$8 a gallon on distilled liquor for beverage purposes, and the Senate cut it to \$6.40, which is twice the present tax. The House wanted a tax of \$4.40 on distilled spirits not for beverage purposes. The Senate cut this to \$2.20 and that rate was accepted. The title goes into the taxation of wines and beer, as well as near-beer and table waters.

Title VII goes into detail concerning taxes on cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof. The taxes on admissions, and dues to clubs, are covered in Title VIII.

Title IX, dealing with excise taxes and including luxury and semi-luxury taxes, will affect a great mass of people.

The chewing gum tax represents a cut, by the Senate amendment, from 6 per cent to 3 per cent. The Senate amendment cut the proposed tax on toilet soaps from 10 per cent to 3 per cent.

Representative Rainey's proposal to strengthen the Harrison Anti-Drug Act of 1914 and providing for the close supervision of all persons, including dispensing physicians, who sell medicines containing habit-forming drugs was adopted by the conferees. It provides for a licensing system and a record of all sales. This provision is known as section 1007, and is included in Title X.

Stamp taxes are retained, including a 1 cent tax for each 25 cents or fraction thereof on parcels sent by parcel post.

The prohibitory tax on child labor—a tax in addition to all others levied in the bill—is included in Title XII. It was a Senate addition to the original House bill. Under general administrative provisions, the bill provides for an Advisory Tax Board of not to exceed six members.

Another feature of the bill provides for the restoration of the two-cent letter postage rate, effective July

1, 1919, as provided in section 1,401, with the additional provision that letters written by soldiers or sailors on overseas duty shall be handled postage free.

The conferees left in the provision which makes the whole District of Columbia and, therefore, the nation's capital, bone-dry as soon as President Wilson signs the bill. Only foreign embassies and legations, which are accorded diplomatic immunity, escape this fate.

The bill provides for taxation of the income of President Wilson and all other Federal officeholders, but does not encroach on the salaries of State officials.

Sections relating to the drug and chemical industries, and applying to importers, dealers and manufacturers, follow:

Tax on Beverages

Title VI. Sec. 600. (a) That there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits now in bond or that have been or that may be hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, except such distilled spirits as are subject to the tax provided in section 604, in lieu of the internal-revenue taxes now imposed thereon by a law, a tax of \$2.20 (or, if withdrawn for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of \$6.40) on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon, to be paid by the distiller or importer when withdrawn, and collected under the provisions of existing law.

(c) In lieu of the internal-revenue tax now imposed thereon by law there shall be levied and collected upon all periums hereafter imported into the United States containing distilled spirits, a tax of \$1.10 per wine gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such wine gallon. Such tax shall be collected by the collector of customs and deposited as internal-revenue collections, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe.

Sec. 601. That no distilled spirits produced after Oct. 3, 1917, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, or from the Virgin Islands (unless produced from products the growth of such islands, and not then into any State or Territory or District of the United States in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited,) or from Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands. Under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the Secretary may prescribe, the provisions of this section shall not apply to distilled spirits imported for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage.

Beer Tax \$6.00 a Barrel

Sec. 608. That there shall be levied and collected on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, containing one-half of one per centum, or more, of alcohol, brewed or manufactured and hereafter sold, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, in lieu of the internal-revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, a tax of \$6.00 for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law, to be collected under the provisions of existing law.

Sec. 611. That upon all still wines, including vermouth, and all artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as still wine, which are hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, or which on the day after the passage of this Act are on any winery premises or other bonded premises or in transit thereto or at any customhouse there shall be levied, collected, and paid in lieu of the internal-revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, taxes at rates as follows, when sold, or removed for consumption or sale:

On wines containing not more than 14 per centum of absolute alcohol, 16 cents per wine gallon, the per centum of alcohol taxable under this section to be reckoned by volume and not by weight:

On wines containing more than 14 per centum and not exceeding 21 per centum of absolute alcohol, 40 cents per wine gallon:

On wines containing more than 21 per centum and not exceeding 24 per centum of absolute alcohol, \$1 per wine gallon:

All such wines containing more than 24 per centum of absolute alcohol by volume shall be classed as distilled spirits and shall pay tax accordingly.

Tax on Champagne

Sec. 613. That upon the following articles which are hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, or which on the day after the passage of this Act are on any winery premises or other bonded premises or in transit thereto or at any customhouse, there shall be levied, collected, and paid taxes at rates as follows, when sold, or removed for consumption or sale:

On each bottle or other container of champagne or sparkling wine, 12 cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof;

On each bottle or other container of artificially carbonated wine, 6 cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof;

On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials or similar compounds, by whatever name sold or offered for sale, containing sweet wine fortified with grape brandy, 6 cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof.

The tax imposed by this section shall, in the case of any ar-

ticle upon which a corresponding internal-revenue tax is now imposed by law, be in lieu of such tax.

Sec. 614. That upon all articles specified in section 611 or 613 upon which the internal-revenue tax now imposed by law has been paid and which are on the day after the passage of this Act held by any person and intended for sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a floor tax equal to the difference between the tax imposed by this Act and the tax so paid.

Sec. 615. That upon all sweet wines held for sale by the producer thereof upon the day after the passage of this Act there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a floor tax equivalent to 30 cents per proof gallon upon the grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of such wine.

Manufacturing For Family Use

Sec. 616. That the taxes imposed by section 611 or 613 shall be paid by stamp on removal of the wines from the customhouse, winery, or other bonded place of storage for consumption or sale, and every person hereafter producing, or having in his possession or under his control when this title takes effect, any wines subject to the tax, imposed in section 611 or 613 shall file such notice describing the premises on which such wines are produced or stored; shall execute a bond in such form; shall make such inventories under oath; and shall, prior to sale or removal for consumption, affix to each cask or vessel containing such wine such marks, labels, or stamps as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary may from time to time prescribe; and the premises described in such notice shall, for the purpose of this Act, be regarded as bonded premises. But the provisions of this section, except as to payment of tax and the affixing of the required stamps or labels, shall not apply to wines held by retail dealers, as defined in section 3244 of the Revised Statutes, nor subject to regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall the tax imposed by section 611 apply to wines produced for the family use of the duly registered producer thereof and not sold or otherwise removed from the place of manufacture and not exceeding in any case two hundred gallons per year.

Sec. 618. (b). Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, it shall be lawful to produce grape wines on bonded winery premises by the usual method, and to transport and use the same, and like wines heretofore produced and now stored on bonded winery premises, as distilling material for the production of nonbeverage spirits in the production of non-alcoholic wines, containing less than one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume in any fruit brandy or industrial distillery: Provided, That all alcoholic spirits so obtained at any industrial distillery shall be denatured, and all spirits so obtained at any fruit distillery shall be removed and used only for nonbeverage purposes or for denaturation.

Soft Drink Taxes

Sec. 628. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in lieu of the taxes imposed by sections 313 and 315 of the Revenue Act of 1917—

(a) Upon all beverages derived wholly or in part from cereals or substitutes therefor, and containing less than one-half of one per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, in bottles or other closed containers, a tax equivalent to 15 per centum of the price for which so sold; and upon all unfermented grape juice, ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, artificial mineral waters (carbonated or not carbonated), other carbonated waters or beverages, and other soft drinks sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, in bottles or other closed containers, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(b) Upon all natural mineral waters or table waters, sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

Sec. 629. That each manufacturer, producer, bottler, or importer of any of the articles enumerated in section 628 shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed in respect to such articles by such section to the collector for the district in which is located the principal place of business, containing such information necessary for the assessment of the tax, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulation prescribe.

The tax shall, without assessment by the Commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax a penalty of 5 per centum, together with interest at the rate of 1 per centum for each full month, from the time when the tax became due.

Sec. 630. That on and after May 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid to any person conducting a soda fountain, ice cream parlor, or other similar place of business, for drinks commonly known as soft drinks, compounded or mixed at such place of business, or for ice cream, ice-cream sodas, sundaes, or other similar articles of food or drink, when any of the above are sold on or after such date for consumption in or in proximity to such place of business. Such tax shall be paid by the purchaser to the vendor at the time of the sale and shall be collected, returned, and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in Section 502.

Tobacco and Snuff

Title VII. Sec. 700. (a) That upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law, in lieu of the internal-revenue taxes

now imposed thereon by law, the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof—

On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute thereof, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, \$1.50 per thousand;

On cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute thereof, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at not more than 5 cents each, \$4 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 5 cents each and not more than 8 cents each, \$6 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 8 cents each and not more than 15 cents each, \$9 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents each, \$12 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, \$15 per thousand.

On cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute thereof, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, \$3 per thousand.

Weighting more than three pounds per thousand, \$7.20 per thousand.

Sec. 701. (a) That upon all tobacco and snuff manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, a tax of 18 cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof.

Excise Tax on Soap

Title IX. Sec. 900. (6) Chewing gum or substitutes therefor, 3 per centum;

(7) Cameras, weighing not more than 100 pounds, 10 per centum;

(8) Photographic films and plates, other than moving-picture films, 5 per centum;

(9) Candy, 5 per centum;

(10) Toilet soaps and toilet soap powders, 3 per centum.

If any manufacturer, producer, or importer of any of the articles enumerated in this section customarily sells such articles both at wholesale and at retail, the tax in the case of any article sold by him at retail shall be computed on the price for which like articles are sold by him at wholesale.

Perfumes and Medicines

Sec. 907. (a) That on and after May 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid (in lieu of the taxes imposed by subdivisions (c) and (h) of section 690 of the Revenue Act of 1917) a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for any of the following articles when sold by or for a dealer or his estate on or after such date for consumption or use;

(1) Perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet powders (other than soap powders), or any similar substances, article, or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, any of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes;

(2) Pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except those taxed under section 628 of this Act), essences, spirits, oils, and other medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions (not including serums and antitoxins), upon the amount paid for any of the above as to which the manufacturer or producer claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trade-mark, or which (if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished) are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale of vaccines and bacterines which are not advertised to the general lay public, nor to the sale by a physician in personal attendance upon a patient of medicinal preparations not so advertised.

(b) The taxes imposed by this section shall be collected by whichever of the following methods the Commissioner may deem expedient: (1) by stamp affixed to such article by the vendor, the cost of which shall be reimbursed to the vendor by the purchaser; or (2) by payment to the vendor by the purchaser at the time of the sale, the taxes so collected being returned and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in section 502.

Sale of Opium

Title X. Sec. 1006. That section 1 of the Act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That on or before July 1 of each year every person who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses, or gives away opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business and place or places where such business is to be carried on, and pay the special taxes hereinafter provided:

Every person who on January 1, 1919, is engaged in any of the activities above enumerated, or who between such date and the passage of this Act first engages in any of such activities, shall within 30 days after the passage of this Act make like registration, and shall pay the proportionate part of the tax for the period ending June 30, 1919; and

Every person who first engages in any of such activities after the passage of this Act shall immediately make like registration and pay the proportionate part of the tax for the period ending on the following June 30th;

Importers, manufacturers, producers, or compounders, \$24 per annum; wholesale dealers, \$12 per annum; retail dealers, \$6 per annum; physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away, or administer any of the aforesaid drugs to patients upon whom they in the course of their professional practice are in attendance, shall pay \$3 per annum.

Dealers Defined

Every person who imports, manufactures, compounds, or otherwise produces for sale or distribution any of the aforesaid drugs shall be deemed to be an importer, manufacturer, or producer.

Every person who sells or offers for sale any of said drugs in the original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer.

Every person who sells or dispenses from original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a retail dealer: Provided, That the office, or if none, the residence, of any person shall be considered for the purpose of this Act his place of business; but no employee of any person who has registered and paid special tax as herein required, acting within the scope of his employment, shall be required to register and pay special tax provided by this section: Provided further, That officials of the United States, Territorial, District of Columbia, or insular possessions, State or municipal governments, who in the exercise of their official duties engage in any of the business herein described, shall not be required to register, nor pay special tax, nor stamp the aforesaid drugs as hereinafter prescribed, but their right to this exemption shall be evidenced in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the provisions of this Act to import, manufacture, produce, compound, sell, deal in, dispense, distribute, administer, or give away any of the aforesaid drugs without having registered and paid the special tax as imposed by this section.

That the word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to mean and include a partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person; and all provisions of existing law relating to special taxes, as far as necessary, are hereby extended and made applicable to this section.

Tax One Cent an Ounce

That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon opium, coca leaves, any compound, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, produced in or imported into the United States and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, an internal-revenue tax at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, and any fraction of an ounce in a package shall be taxed as an ounce, such tax to be paid by the importer, manufacturer, producer, or compounder thereof, and to be represented by appropriate stamps, to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the stamps herein provided shall be so affixed to the bottle or other container as to securely seal the stopper, covering, or wrapper thereof.

The tax imposed by this section shall be in addition to any import duty imposed on the aforesaid drugs.

It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, dispense, or distribute any of the aforesaid drugs except in the original stamped package or from the original stamped package; and the absence of appropriate tax-paid stamps from any of the aforesaid drugs shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the person in whose possession same may be found; and the possession of any original stamped package containing any of the aforesaid drugs by any person who has not registered and paid special taxes as required by this section shall be prima facie evidence of liability to such special tax:

Prescription Regulations

Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any person having in his or her possession any of the aforesaid drugs which have been obtained from a registered dealer in pursuance of a prescription, written for legitimate medical use, issued by a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner registered under this Act; and where the bottle or other container in which such drug may be put up by the dealer upon said prescription bears the name and registry number of the druggist, serial number of prescription, name and address of the patient, and name, address, and registry number of the person writing said prescription; or to the dispensing, or administration, or giving away of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a registered physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner in the course of his professional practice, and where said drugs are dispensed or administered to the patient for legitimate medical purposes, and the record kept as required by this act of the drugs so dispensed, administered, distributed, or given away.

Packages Must Be Stamped

And all the provisions of existing laws relating to the engraving, issuance, sale, accountability, cancellation, and destruction of tax-paid stamps provided for in the internal revenue laws are, in so far as necessary, hereby extended and made to apply to stamps provided by this section.

That all unstamped packages of the aforesaid drugs found in the possession of any person, except as herein provided, shall

be subject to seizure and forfeiture and all the provisions of existing internal revenue laws relating to searches, seizures, and forfeitures of unstamped articles are hereby extended to and made to apply to the articles taxed under this Act and the persons upon whom these taxes are imposed.

Importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers shall keep such books and records and render such monthly returns in relation to the transactions in the aforesaid drugs as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations require.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of this Act into effect."

Sec. 1007. That section 6 of such Act of December 17, 1914, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the manufacture, sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing, or possession of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semi-solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them:

Provided, That such remedies and preparations are manufactured, sold, distributed, given away, dispensed or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this Act:

Record to Be Kept

Provided further, that any manufacturer, producer, compounder, or vendor (including dispensing physicians) of the preparations and remedies mentioned in this section shall keep a record of all sales, exchanges, or gifts of such preparations and remedies in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall direct. Such record shall be preserved for a period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by any officer, agent, or employee of the Treasury Department; duly authorized for that purpose, and the State, Territorial, district, municipal, and insular officers named in section 5 of this Act, and every such person so possessing or disposing of such preparations and remedies shall register as required in section 1 of this Act and, if he is not paying a tax under this Act, he shall pay a special tax of \$1 for each year, or fractional part thereof, in which he is engaged in such occupation, to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which he carries on such occupation as provided in this Act. The provisions of this Act as amended shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

Use of Forfeited Opium

Sec. 1008. That all opium, its salts, derivatives, and compounds, and coca leaves, salts, derivatives, and compounds thereof, which may now be under seizure or which may hereafter be seized by the United States Government from any person or persons charged with any violation of the Act of October 1, 1900, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1897, February 9, 1909, and January 17, 1914, or the Act of December 17, 1914, shall upon conviction of the person or persons from whom seized be confiscated by and forfeited to the United States; and the Secretary is hereby authorized to deliver for medical or scientific purposes to any department, bureau, or other agency of the United States Government, upon proper application therefor under such regulation as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, any of the drugs so seized, confiscated, and forfeited to the United States.

The provisions of this section shall also apply to any of the aforesaid drugs seized or coming into the possession of the United States in the enforcement of any of the above mentioned Acts where the owner or owners thereof are unknown. None of the aforesaid drugs coming into possession of the United States under the operation of said Acts, or the provisions of this section, shall be destroyed without certification by a committee appointed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, that they are of no value for medical or scientific purposes.

Employment of Child Labor

Title XII. Sec. 1200. That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the Agricultural Department of a State and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

Senator Henderson has introduced a bill to control imports of potash by a licensing plan until trade conditions have become more stabilized and American producers are more firmly established.

Trade Notes and Personals

A. W. Kretschmar has moved to 35 West 39th Street, New York.

The Varnesis Medicine Company, Lynn, has been incorporated in Massachusetts with a capital of \$335,000.

Among manufacturers of chemicals and drugs there were four failures in 1919 with aggregate liabilities of \$428,700. The failures among retail dealers in drugs and chemicals numbered twelve with liabilities of \$91,730.

The official representative of the Australian Department of Trade and Customs announces that the prohibition against the importation into Australia of soap, and of certain goods when packed in tin-plate containers or manufactured from tin plate has been removed.

A ministerial decree of January 20, published January 21, contains a revised list of commodities the importation of which into France is now permitted without any formality. The list includes natural phosphates, medicinal compounds, extracted greases, sheeps' wool greases, and oil therefrom.

At the latest session of the commission of the free customs zone of Barcelona, Spain, plans for the definite installation of the zone were unanimously approved, as well as the plans for temporary warehouses. An appropriation of 6,467,771 pesetas was made for the immediate construction of buildings and for equipment.

About 3,028,000 short tons of lime was made and sold in 1918 in the United States, including Porto Rico and Hawaii, the lowest recorded production since 1908 and a decrease of 20 per cent from that of 1917, which was 3,786,364 short tons and which represented a decrease of 7 per cent from the record output, that of 1916 (4,073,433 short tons).

Every division of the chemicals, oils and paints group in New York State reported more workers in January than in December, resulting in a gain of 3 per cent for the group as a whole. The greatest advance was one of 6 per cent in paints, dyes and colors. The manufacturers of drugs and chemicals, animal and mineral oil products, and miscellaneous chemical products, each made gains of 2 per cent in the number of employees.

The annual legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for 1920 carries appropriations totalling \$96,318,000, approximately \$7,000,000 more than the 1919 bill. For the expansion of America's foreign trade an appropriation of \$905,500 would be given the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce. The appropriation, which is double that made in 1919, contemplates, according to testimony given at hearings on the bill, the sending of agents of the bureau throughout the world to investigate opportunities for American business.

Among the imports of copra and coconut oil into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1918, were 17,000,000 lbs. of copra from Straits Settlements; 45,000,000 lbs. from Dutch East Indies; 96,000,000 lbs. from Australia; 43,000,000 from other British islands in the South Pacific; 29,000,000 lbs. from French Oceania; 219,500,000 lbs. from Philippine Islands. Of coconut oil 39,000,000 lbs. from Dutch East Indies; 59,000,000 lbs. from Japan; 154,000,000 lbs. from Philippine Islands.

[illegible]

The market changed very little until April when a temporary weakness developed. Second hand prices fell off, until in May, they were on a par with the makers' figures at 75c.

At this time there was much speculation and holders of goods sold out at declining prices. In June, 60c was the prevailing second hand figure while manufacturers still quoted 75c. It was not until September that the American makers cut their prices to meet dealer competition. Sixty-five cents in September was followed closely by another cut in October, bringing the manufacturing price to 50c an ounce. Second hands undersold producers for a time even at this figure, quoting 47c. This did not last long, however, as stocks in the hands of dealers were small and soon gave out. Manufacturers raised their price to 55c in December. The dealers quoted 58c at this time.

The beginning of 1917 marked the end of the speculative period and manufacturers were exceedingly careful after this to prevent their product getting into the hands of manipulators. Throughout the entire year of 1917, the quinine market in this country suffered from an acute shortage of supplies. As a result of the British-Dutch shipping controversy, the ports of Holland were closed by the Ministry of Marine of that country, thus shutting off stocks of cinchona purchased for delivery in the United States. Between embargoes and lack of bottoms, the large quantities of high-priced bark, owned by American interests, were stranded in Amsterdam. Small imports of Java quinine, brought in from time to time, were of but little help.

The entrance of the United States into the war caused the demand to grow in reverse ratio to the decrease in supplies. Expectation of Government orders materialized in the fall of 1917, and both manufacturers and jobbers suspended their private business temporarily and confined their efforts exclusively to handling Government requirements. Demand for Government orders had little effect on the price of goods held by outsiders at this time for it had been anticipated and discounted by the trade. Manufacturers raised their figures from 55c to 75c an ounce in March, 1917, and the second hand figure held fairly close to this level.

Owing to the high cost of cinchona bark through 1918, makers made the first price change in over a year in May. From 75c an ounce for the sulphate the figure was put up to 90c. It has remained at this point unchanged since that time.

Unable to obtain goods from the manufacturers who were short of stocks, second hands held their small supplies at stiff advances over the first hand figure. In April, 90c was current, in May \$1.15, in June \$1.28 and in July \$1.20 was the price. At the end of the year \$1.05@1.10 was asked.

Since the beginning of the present year, dealers have been quoting \$1.10 nominal. The most recent development shows a slightly improved condition in the quinine situation with the market eased off a trifle.

This is the second of a series of articles reviewing the history of market conditions and prices of important drugs and chemicals over a period of the past five years. The situation before, during and after the great world war and the probable course of the immediate future for each product are presented. "War Developments in Camphor" will appear in next week's issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, February 19.

Trade Outlook in the West

I. L. Darling, of 175 Front Street, New York, after covering most of the principal cities east of the Mississippi, in the nature of both a selling and general surveying campaign amongst manufacturers of paints and varnishes and manufacturing pharmacists, found one condition decidedly predominant regardless of sections, and that was the attitude of purchasing agents toward buying of raw materials. He said to a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

"In the first place the sudden signing of the armistice found many manufacturers provided with large stocks of materials entering into special products in which they were interested, whether partly or entirely connected with war requirements. In addition to this the usual inventory season was at hand, naturally presenting a different condition than in previous years, in many instances, the requirements not having been the same as in normal times. Inventories indicated large balances in materials largely provided for unusual requirements.

"This situation is chiefly responsible for the present backward tendency in making new purchases, especially in view of the fact that many manufacturers remain uncertain as to the future demands upon them, and as they are naturally dependent upon the jobber and retailer to indicate the trend of requirements, factories generally are in a waiting attitude outside of manufacturing goods of their old standards.

"It is evident in all localities that finished materials in the hands of retailers and jobbers are moving over the counter with much more speed than new materials are moving into their warehouses. This class of merchants naturally feel their share of uncertainty, and then too, both the factory man and jobber share the fear of possessing high cost merchandise in a prospective declining market.

"While the engagement of new raw materials is practically nil, it is rare to find manufacturers who are not optimistic as to the future, and in many instances they freely admit that refraining from purchasing at this time does not indicate excessive costs of raw materials and the principal basis of their caution is to avoid stocking at present prices, with the belief that they will recede somewhat, and then too, there is the uncertainty of the character of products for which the demand will be greatest.

"As a conclusion, there is hardly among the representative manufacturers any one who is willing to attempt to prognosticate the additional time required for complete readjustment, but many admit that within the next few months they will be obliged to buy materials regardless of the prevailing market. There is apparently very little apprehension as to the question of labor difficulties in the industries represented, and the foremost demand of those responsible for the purchasing of raw materials is to have the other fellow set the pace, and a few more encouraging developments plus a little confidence could very easily start the buying movement that would obtain great momentum in a short space of time."

The Persian-American Commercial Corporation has been organized in New York by Dr. Mirza Ali Kula Khan, Persian Minister to the United States, and Warren C. King, of the King Chemical Company, 72 Front Street, New York. Chemicals, drugs, medicines, soap and similar products are wanted in Persia, and arrangements will be made to export these manufactured goods in exchange for Persia's gums and spices.

DE-TARRING GAS BY ELECTRICAL METHOD

A report on the de-tarring of gas by electrical precipitation by J. G. Davidson, Ph. D., has been issued by the Canadian Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. It embodies the results of investigations conducted at intervals during the last four years at the by-products coke oven plant of the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault St. Marie, Ont.

It was thought at the time the experiments were undertaken that a marked simplification of the expensive standard equipment might be made possible through the use of electrical precipitation. The results show that these expectations were justified. The chief equipment in the by-product house need consist only of an electrical treater installation, the exhauster and the saturator, thus replacing the coolers, tar-extractors and re-heaters by the treater pipes.

The ammonia collected in the cooler handling the treater gas was very much lighter than that produced ordinarily in the plant, and was entirely free from particles of suspended tar, which becomes a serious nuisance in the operation of the ammonia stills.

The outstanding fact established by the investigation is that installation and renewal costs of by-product collection apparatus may be much reduced, the by-products themselves collected in much more desirable condition for refining, and operating costs not affected by the use of electrical precipitation. The writer concludes by pronouncing the results of the tests to be so satisfactory, both technically and financially that it is highly desirable that installations of one of each of the various types of distillation plants should be made at once.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

Chenopodium oil, a medicinal remedy made from a wild plant, is now manufactured in the Dutch East Indies. The industry was started when imports of pharmaceuticals from Germany were cut off. Other preparations now being produced in the Dutch East Indies are aether pro narcose, tannalbine, citras cupicous and various extracts and tinctures besides specialties such as Quina Laroche, pertussin, pixavon, Pebeco, etc.

One of the spirit factories is taking up the manufacture of absolute alcohol for pharmaceutical purposes. After long experimentation, a castor oil, fit for internal use is now successfully produced. Another result of slackened competition owing to the war has been the immense expansion of the Bandoeng quinine factory's output of quinine salts. The extent of this growth is demonstrated by the following figures for the exports of quinine salts: 1913—72,507 kilos; 1914—61,964 kilos; 1915—82,869 kilos, and 1916—115,175 kilos.

In December, 1918, the manufacturers of New York State expended for wages a sum larger than any which has so far been recorded. This amount was six per cent greater than a similar one in November and twenty-eight per cent larger than the total expenditure for wages in December, 1917. That this increase in aggregate wages was not confined to any group of industries, but was general in all divisions of manufacture, is shown by an examination of the eleven groups into which the industry of the State is classified. These facts are based on analysis made by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the New York State Industrial Commission from reports received from 1,648 representative manufacturers with over 600,000 employees.

DISHONEST BROKERS KILLING TRADE**Cancellations from South America Due More to Their Activities than to the High Prices of American Chemical, Dyes, Toilet and Medicinal Goods**

That the wholesale cancellations of orders for American dyes, chemicals, medicinal and toilet preparations are due more to the dissatisfaction of South American buyers with the quality of these American goods and business methods of certain American dealers than with any high prices is the opinion of a man in close touch with commercial conditions in those countries.

Most of this dissatisfaction, as this man vigorously put it, is due to the "crooked dealings of certain chemical brokers and dealers, who have been busy fleecing foreign buyers during the war." As one familiar with the chemical industry in this country, who is also officially connected with the commercial bureau of the New York consulate of one of the important South American nations his statement to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS bears the weight of much authority.

"A good deal of surprise and some indignation has been expressed over the cancellation of orders for chemical products which have been pouring into New York from South America. I do not blame American manufacturers for feeling as they do, for I appreciate the super-efforts they made during the past four years to build up a chemical industry, and the whole world knows, if they know anything about it at all, that your chemists and your capitalists stepped into the breach and supplied the whole world with chemicals absolutely necessary both to war and to industry. We are all the debtors of American chemicals. You were, of course, well paid for meeting this world-wide need, but it was necessary that you should be well paid, for you made the extra-effort in the face of great risks."

"But," he continued, shaking his finger impressively, "don't you let the readers of your paper delude themselves with the belief that it is these high prices that are the cause of the cancellations from South America. There is a very wide-spread dissatisfaction in South America with chemical goods and with American methods of doing business.

"The unfortunate thing is that this dissatisfaction, which hurts the American chemical manufacturer, is not his fault. American chemicals, American dyes, and American medicines are of good quality, and are continually becoming better. My people in South America find it hard to believe this, for the goods that they have received have been very poor in quality, almost without any semblance of standardization, and the terms of sale and the business correspondence connected with these sales has been full of disagreeableness.

"The go-between, the broker, the dealer, the export agent—all of them have been getting rich fleecing my people and your people; they have adulterated and misrepresented, and over-charged, and packed inadequately. They have stolen money from South American buyers, and stolen the good reputation of American manufacturers. Unless they are forced out of business you will never have an export trade in chemical products to my country. All trade is built on confidence. My people, because of these dishonest go-betweens, have little confidence in American goods. It will take years to restore this confidence."

In reply to the question as to how this confidence can be won again, he said:

"To say that it can be won again is a flight of speech, for it was never enjoyed. Remember, that until 1917

your chemical manufacturers were never in the South American market. The very first experience of my people with American chemicals was unfortunate. Germany had a strong chemical hold on South America, and German chemicals enjoyed a good reputation. Your chemical and dye manufacturers will have to begin from the beginning and unluckily will have to begin with a handicap.

"Unless you can purge the chemical trade here of the dishonest brokers, progress will be very slow. The manufacturers ought to band together to do this. It is very essential, and I have been glad to see that your paper, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, has adopted and lived up to the policy of refusing to advertise firms whose business dealings are not straight and fair. I often advise firms in South America to subscribe to your paper, for I find its quotations reliable and its advertising pages clean.

"American manufacturers must go to the foreign markets direct. Do not trust to brokers and agents. Such an association as the *Chambre Syndicale des Specialites Pharmaceutiques* of France would be a fine thing in the medical, in the toilet goods, in the industrial chemical fields. I believe the American Dye Institute intends to be such an organization. The French association, as your readers may not all know, restricts its membership to honest manufacturers whose business dealings with the whole world are honorable. It is a real moral force. This moral force is a great strength to its work. Such associations in America ought to go direct to my people. You ought to spread a little good propaganda of honest American chemicals, chemicals of the highest quality and absolutely standard in every respect."

SUIT OVER SILICATE OF SODA

Streser-Reuter-Hancock, Inc., of Chicago, was sued by Thomas Rankin in the New York Supreme Court, for damages because the Chicago company failed to deliver two carloads of silicate of soda according to agreement, whereby Rankin lost a contract with the United States Shipping Corporation. The shipment was not routed as agreed upon and failed to arrive in time.

The Chicago company pleaded failure on the part of Rankin's attorney, I. L. Broadwin, 55 Liberty Street, New York, to properly serve the papers in the suit, claiming that it had no New York office and that the New York court had no jurisdiction in the case as the company was a non-resident. Mr. Broadwin discovered that Streser-Reuter-Hancock, Inc., had brought suit in another matter in the New York courts, claiming to be a resident, and that the company claimed to have an office in the Woolworth Building. The Supreme Court decided that it had jurisdiction and the Chicago company took the case to the Appellate Division. A decision affirming the Supreme Court finding in favor of Thomas Rankin has just been handed down.

After 18 years in the drug business in Salt Lake City, William J. Willes, founder and manager of the Willes-Horne Drug Company, one of the best known firms of Utah, has retired and will enter another field. Just what his plans are has not been announced. He has sold his interests in the Willes-Horne Company to Robert B. Harkness a prominent business man and lawyer of Salt Lake. Mr. Harkness has purchased also the interests of J. J. McClellan, secretary of Willes-Horne.

Books of Trade Interest

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON INSURANCE, with special reference to the substitution of insurance for pensions. By William F. Gephart, professor of economics, Washington University, St. Louis. 6½x9¼ in., 302 pages, paper.

THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1914-1918. By Frank L. McVey, president, University of Kentucky. 6½x9¼ in., 101 pages, paper. New York, Oxford University Press.

These volumes constitute Nos. 6 and 7 of the series entitled, "Preliminary Economic Studies of the War," edited by David Kinley, professor of political economy, University of Illinois, and member of the Committee of Research, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The author of the first volume is a wellknown authority on life insurance, and he directs attention not only to the immediate methods and purposes of the government in providing for the families of soldiers by these new schemes of insurance, but to the effect of the large draft of men into military service and the resulting governmental insurance plans upon the ordinary activities of established life insurance companies. The government plan of insurance, as everyone understands, was provided to take the place of the old-fashioned method of pensions, the new method, according to the Editor, being much superior. A desirable feature of such increase is the participation of the insured in the payment of premiums. Taken as a whole, the war life insurance legislation is a notable forward step. Prof. Gephart discusses the various phases of the subject under the following chapter headings; Introduction—General Considerations on War and Insurance; The Effect of the War on Life Insurance; The Effect of the War on Social Insurance and Pensions; The Effect of the War on Marine Insurance; The Effect of the War on Fire Insurance. Appendices give the text of the war life insurance act and amendments thereto; application blanks and policy forms for war risk insurance, and forms of policies used in Great Britain in the agreement between the Government and the insurance companies.

President McVey's study is one of the preliminary war studies planned by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to assist in showing the American people some of the early experiences, policies, and effects of the war, taking for this purpose the financial experience of Great Britain from the beginning of the war to the spring of 1918. One of the facts brought out in this study is the immensity of the burden which the British people have voluntarily assumed in defence of their empire, ideals and international obligations. Another fact brought out is that the mounting expense of modern war is not a very strong or primary deterrent of conflict. The financial strength and resourcefulness of the British Empire are shown in this study, her far-flung battle line being paralleled by her extended commercial and financial line of influence and power. The burden of taxation has been borne cheerfully, in accordance with the determination of the people and their government to pursue their purpose in the war to a conclusion. The author's study is a clear and interesting exhibit of the financial strength of Great Britain, and throws light on the vastness of the burden this country will have to carry.

Swift & Company, operating the Bradburn potash beds in Cottonwood Canyon, Piute county, Utah, have started shipment of ore to the Florence plant near Marysville. Workmen are putting the Cottonwood Canyon roads in better shape and every indication points to a big tonnage of potash.

Trade Comment and Gossip

A new chemical works with the title "Koge Kemiske Fabrik A.-S.," is to be erected at Koge, Denmark.

The Dusseldorf Dye Company made a net profit of 44,529 marks in 1917-18 and has declared a dividend of 6 per cent.

The Industrie Chimiche Siciliane at Palermo, which carries on the extraction of essential oils, etc., has raised its capital by one million lire.

The Turpentine and Rosin Producers Association appointed a committee at their annual meeting in New Orleans to report on plans to organize an association under the Webb law for export business.

The Government plant at Saltville, Virginia, which represents an investment of \$2,000,000, has been shut down. It is understood that the Matheson Alkali Works will operate the plant if satisfactory arrangements are made.

A company to manufacture dyestuffs has been formed in Sweden with a fully paid up capital of \$3,216,000. The new works will have the services of Birger Rosenquist, who was formerly a representative in Boston of a large German dyestuffs establishment.

The International Nitrogen Company, capital \$4,000,000, has been organized in Cleveland, Ohio. The officers are: President, B. F. Bourne, of the Bourne-Fuller Company, vice-president, F. H. Chapin; treasurer, S. C. Ernst. The first factory will be built at Rochester, N. Y.

Edward A. Warren, a retired business man of Boston, learned that an unemployed soldier was a chemist and telephoned to A. D. Little, Inc., research chemists, and was directed to send the soldier to the laboratory. He was found to be competent and just the man the company had been seeking.

The Bavarian Nitrogen Works Company, Munich, has made a net profit of 1,195,213 marks as against 1,547,264 marks in the previous year. Over half a million marks has been placed to depreciation account, 85,452 marks is carried forward, and the dividend has been reduced from 14 to 11 per cent.

Under an agreement with the War Trade Board, export licenses for 260,000 tons of fertilizer, valued at approximately \$3,900,000, will be granted this year for shipment to Denmark. It is understood that the fertilizer will be of the South Carolina rock variety, now selling aboard ship on the Atlantic seaboard at about \$15 a ton.

The Pan-American Bureau at Washington is going ahead with its plans for registering trade-marks at Havana, Cuba, under the convention drawn by the International High Commission at Buenos Aires in 1910, which was signed by several nations. A bill authorizing the step has passed the Senate and is now in the House.

The annual report of the Harle-Haas Drug Company, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, shows gross business of \$1,250,000 in 1918, about \$50,000 more than in 1917. The following officers were elected: Willoughby Dye,

president; Emmet Tinley, vice-president; F. H. Garrett, general manager; T. J. Leary, secretary, and A. J. Faul, treasurer.

The first shipment of nitrate of soda from Baltimore to Europe went out in the steamer Gorm to Horsen, Denmark, on February 8. It consisted of 2,600 tons and was forwarded by the Clarence Cottman Company, The supply of nitrate in hand being insufficient to make up the cargo, the Gorm had to await the arrival of government stocks.

The New Brunswick Chemical Company plant, which has been in the hands of the Enemy Alien Property Custodian since the declaration of war between this country and Germany, has been sold to Hugo Boblenzer, president and treasurer of the company. The latter owned 755 shares of the concern valued at \$30 a share. The sale brought \$22,650.

A protest against the assessment of duty on a shipment of olive oil received by a St. Louis dealer, on the ground that the oil was unfit for food and was sold for manufacturing purposes was overruled by the Board of U. S. General Appraisers at New York because the oil was not denatured under customs supervision. It was rancid and customers refused to take it.

The French forces of occupation, according to a special despatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main, have taken possession of the Hoechst Dye and Chemical Works, and French chemists are working with German chemists in putting out dyes and certain chemicals to be exported to allied countries. Shipments of the chemicals to points in Germany have been prohibited.

The production of copper in the United States in 1918 was slightly larger than in 1917, according to preliminary figures and estimates collected by B. S. Butler of the United States Geological Survey. At an average price of about 24.75 cents a pound, the output for 1918 has a value of \$473,000,000, as against values of \$510,000,000 for 1917 and \$190,000,000 for 1913. The return in 1918 was smaller owing to Federal price-fixing.

Recent sales of National Aniline and Chemical Company stock started a report that all lots offered had been picked up by inside interests who wished to obtain larger holdings in order to center the control in a few hands. In view of the voting trust established with the Guaranty Trust Company and the interest of the General Chemical Company and The Barrett Company, the transfer even of a large block of stock would not make any vital change in the management possible.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, New York, holds that an order taken by a traveling salesman must be accepted and ratified by the principal before it can be binding on the latter. Its reasoning is that the salesman is merely a solicitor of business without power to bind his principal. The latter is not bound to accept the business thus offered, nor is it his duty on receiving the order through the salesman to notify the buyer within a reasonable time that the offer will not be accepted. In other words, affirmative action by way of acceptance is essential.

The Drug and Chemical Markets

PRICES STILL TENDING DOWNWARD

Thymol Iodide, Caffeine Alkaloid, Coumarin, Glycerin, Acetanilid, Quicksilver, Oil of Lemon, Denatured Alcohol and Belladonna Leaves Features of Weak Market

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil of peppermint, 25c lb.

Declined

Acetanilid, 2d hands, 3c lb. Alcohol, den., 2c gal. Belladonna leaves, 50c lb. Root, 35c lb. Caffeine alk., \$1 lb. Canary seed, 1c lb. Caraway seed, Afr., 6c lb. Celery seed, 8c lb. Coumarin, \$1 lb.	Glycerin, C.P., 1/2c, Dyn., 1c lb. Gum arabic, amb. sts., 2c lb. Menthol, 2c lb. Mercury, \$3 flask Mustard seed, 2c lb. Oil mustard, art., \$1 lb. Thymol iodide, \$2 lb. Vanillin, 10c oz. Wormseed, Lev., 40c lb.
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Manufacturers of thymol iodide have reduced their prices for this product sharply. This movement is in keeping with the lower cost and larger stocks of thymol here. More than two dollars a pound has been cut from the figures for the iodide.

Caffeine alkaloid is offered in this market at a reduction of a dollar per pound. Cheaper cost of production and a lessened demand have been effective in sending this price down.

A continuation of free offerings of coumarin with a limited inquiry from the trade has forced holders to mark down their quotations. Supplies are obtainable at a dollar a pound under former prices.

The glycerin market situation has not improved. Both the C. P. and dynamite are off slightly. Western refiners quote as low as 18c in order to induce buyers of C. P. to show interest. Absence of demand for dynamite glycerin is undoubtedly responsible for a transaction at 15 1/4c for a car which is said to have passed. A sale is said to have shaded 15c out West.

Second hand holders of acetanilid are underselling makers. This may compel the latter to bring down their prices in order to meet selling competition. The market is weak.

Quicksilver has been marked down three dollars a flask within the past week. At \$95 a flask, this product has declined from a level of \$115-\$120 about six weeks ago. Small demand still characterizes the market although the price has been firm for a week.

Oil of lemon is weak and has been marked down. Small stocks of oil of peppermint have forced up the current market price. Artificial oil of mustard has taken a marked drop. Vanillin is somewhat lower.

Denatured alcohol continues its downward course. Makers have cut their prices but even at the reduced levels second hands are underselling the market. Accumulations in outside circles are said to be very large and attempts to realize are causing a spirited selling battle with manufacturers.

Belladonna leaves and root are down sharply on improved supplies. Canary seed, African caraway seed, and celery seed are lower owing to new offerings of imports to arrive as well as spot materials. Levant wormseed is sharply lower. A slight reduction in mustard seed is reported.

Pronounced downward price movements have characterized business in the drug and chemical markets during the week. Buyers are beginning to assert their position in the market and sellers are gradually losing their grip on the situation which they have held for so long. Selling competition is becoming keener every day.

Acetanilid—The C. P. material in barrels is obtainable at slightly lower figures in second hands. The market is very weak and this shading of manufacturers' figures by second hand holders presages a decline in the first hand price to meet selling competition. Makers are doing business on a basis of 50c a pound in 200 pound barrels. Second hands are said to be offering goods as low as 45c@46c a pound.

Acetphenetidin—The firmness which has characterized this product for a week or so has softened somewhat owing to a smaller demand and quotations range from \$2.75@\$2.85 a pound.

Alcohol—Denatured alcohol continues to decline. The market is very weak for this material and large accumulations, especially in second hands, are forcing outsiders to unload at levels under the manufacturers' figures in order to realize on their stocks without further losses. Makers are quoting 48c for 180 proof while as low as 45c is heard from second hands. For the 188 proof 48c to 50c a gallon seems to represent the market. Wood alcohol is very scarce with a lively inquiry. Prices are firm at \$1.28@\$1.30 for the 95 per cent and \$1.31@\$1.33 for the 97 per cent, U. S. P. alcohol is unchanged.

Asafetida, U. S. P.—The acute scarcity continues. One importer has received 300 pounds and this seems to be the principal stock in this market. Other dealers report themselves without supplies. This small shipment is quoted at \$3.00 a pound without offer. Any small odd lots about the market are bringing \$4.00.

Belladonna—Recent heavy receipts of the leaves have brought prices down sharply. Sales are said to have been made at 70c a pound as compared with recent transactions at \$1.00@\$1.25. The market is represented within a range of 70c to 80c. Dealers have also cut their figures for the root for similar reasons and now quote \$1.50@\$1.75 for the whole and \$1.65@\$1.90 for the powdered, a decline of 25c@50c.

Celery Seed—Freer supplies are available at a reduced figure. Holders are offering spot goods at 45c a pound, about 10c lower than formerly. To arrive, 40c@42c is quoted.

Caraway Seed—Importers of African seed are quoting 45c@47c a pound for spot material. This is about 6c average below former levels. For seed in transit and about to be shipped 40c to 44c a pound can be done. Arrivals here are becoming larger.

Canary Seed—South American seed is available on spot for 14 1/2c which is slightly lower. For delivery the latter part of this month and during March 9c to 10c is offered.

Caffeine—A falling off in demand from the trade is reported to be the cause for makers cutting their price for the alkaloid \$1.00 a pound. Quotations are now made on a basis of \$8.50@\$9.00 a pound. For the citrated, U. S. P., \$7.25@\$7.50 is still current without change.

Coumarin—The weak condition of this product has again been responsible for holders marking the price down \$1.00 a pound. A very limited inquiry, coupled with large stocks has been effective in forcing the market figures for coumarin to lower levels. Quotations are said to go as low as \$10.00 in some quarters but the range of \$11.00 to \$11.50 per pound, about represents the market at the present time.

Glycerin—Lower figures for both C. P. and dynamite have been reported. For the C. P. prices range from 18c for car lots, as quoted by Western refiners, 18½c a pound as the offering in the East. The market continues very soft with no indications that point to a strengthening. Consumers are apparently not interested at this time. Sales of dynamite glycerin are reported at 15½c a pound while it is said that further offerings have been made at 15¼c a pound.

Gum Arabic—Offerings of amber sorts are made at 19c@21c a pound. This is about 2c a pound below last week's level.

Menthol—After staging a temporary recovery from the slump of a few weeks ago with a sudden strengthening of the market and a sharp advance in price, menthol has again lapsed into its former soft condition. Importers are offering this product at \$5.75@\$6.00 a pound. This is 25c a pound below the figures ruling last week. The market is in a rather indeterminate condition and buyers are evidently awaiting a more definite and pronounced tendency in prices.

Mercury—There has been little change in the quicksilver situation. Selling agents here cut the price to \$95.00 a flask about a week ago and it has remained at this level unchanged. Stocks are large and demand, although reported to be slightly greater, is not nearly great enough to absorb the metal at the pre-armistice rate of production. Manufacturers of mercurials quote former prices without change.

Oil Lemon—Good receipts of this product have been a factor in sending the price down. Quotations are made at \$1.25@\$1.35 a pound for the U. S. P. This marks a reduction of 25c a pound as compared with the former price.

Oil of Mustard, Artificial—At \$13.00@\$14.00 a pound artificial oil of mustard is approximately \$1.00 a pound lower.

Oil Peppermint—Active demand in combination with reduced supplies has forced up the price of this material. Essential oil houses are quoting 25c higher at \$5.50@\$5.75 a pound.

Quinine—The situation seems to be somewhat relieved. Makers here have not changed their quotations but from indications in second hands, supplies are evidently freer. Second hand holders of Java material are quoting \$1.08@\$1.10 an ounce. This is slightly lower. American goods in second hands are held for \$1.10 and higher.

Thymol Iodide—Manufacturers have reduced their figures for this product sharply. This has followed a weak market for thymol which has been procurable at reduced prices for some time. At \$13.25@\$13.50 a pound for the U. S. P. iodide, makers have cut the price more than two dollars. Quotations for U. S. P. thymol crystals range from \$12.00 to \$12.50 a pound. Some makers are still quoting as high as \$13.50 for this product.

Wormseed—Offerings of seed from the Levant have brought the price of this material down. Supplies are available at \$1.00@\$1.10 a pound which is 40c lower. The American seed is without change at 8½c@9½c a pound.

BRITISH COMMENT ON U. S. DISPENSATORY

"It is a curious fact, which we have mentioned before, that whereas dispensaries originated in this country they have long ceased to be published but are still popular in the United States," says the London "Chemist and Druggist," "Quincey's 'English Dispensatory,' probably the earliest of the type, enjoyed a popularity extending over about seventy years. Duncan's 'Edinburgh New Dispensatory' and Thomson's 'London Dispensatory' were much in vogue in the earlier part of the nineteenth century among both doctors and chemists. It was these books that Dr. Geo. B. Wood had in mind when in 1833 he wrote the first edition of 'The Dispensatory of the United States'; and in the preface to that volume acknowledgement is made to the British examples, the need for a work specially adapted to American pharmacy being given as the reason for the publication. Dr. Wood died in Philadelphia on March 30, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-two, but before his death had been engaged with his nephew, Horatio C. Wood, in the preparation of the fourteenth edition.

"The twentieth edition has been published this year (J. B. Lippincott Co., 50s). The new edition has been revised in accordance with the ninth edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the British Pharmacopoeia, 1914. The revisers were the late Professor Joseph P. Remington (this was practically his last work for pharmacy), Dr. Horatio C. Wood (son of the reviser of the same name who was first engaged in preparing the fourteenth edition), Dr. Samuel P. Sadtler, Dr. Charles H. LaWall, Dr. Henry Kramer, and Dr. John F. Anderson. Each of these experts has taken special portions of the revision work this being the only satisfactory way of dealing with a book which contains over 2,000 pages. In avoirdupois the work is probably first among books of its kind, and the distinctive binding in khaki-colored cloth marks the fact that it was produced during the period of the Great War in which the United States rendered such great assistance to the European Allies."

UNITED DRUG CO. FINANCES

Replying to an inquiry from a reader the Financial Editor of the "Chicago Tribune" says: The United Drug Company is a consolidation formed three years ago. It issued \$7,500,000 of first preferred stock, \$9,109,000 of second preferred, and \$20,050,000 common. The common stock represented only trade-marks and good will and left some of these intangible assets for the second preferred. Dividends started on the first preferred stock at once and on the second preferred in the first year. In 1917 almost 10 per cent was earned on the common and dividends were started at the rate of 5 per cent. Last year sales increased 20 per cent over 1917 and an extra dividend of 1 per cent was paid on common January 2 last. In the two years 1916-'17 \$2,724,134 of earnings was placed in surplus account. This was almost enough to give the second preferred 100 per cent of tangible assets. Evidently the first preferred stock is in a strong position, the second fairly strong, while the common depends wholly on good earnings.

BILLS TO RESTRICT USE OF ALCOHOL

The anti-prohibition forces at Albany, N. Y., will introduce in the Legislature four bills, which in the main, provide that no liquid containing more than 10 per cent of alcohol may be sold for any purpose, and that all local option be made inoperative until national prohibition goes into effect January 16, 1920.

Heavy Chemical Markets

HOPING FOR EXPORT TRADE IN CHEMICALS

Lower Shipping Rates Likely to Develop Orders In the Near Future—Second Hands Making Concessions to Realize on Large Stocks

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Zinc Chloride, 3c lb.

Declined

Ammonia Water, 3c lb.
Lead Acetate, 2c lb.

Sal Ammonia, 5c lb.
Sodium Bichromate, 1c lb.
Zinc Carbonate, 4c lb.

The outlook in the heavy chemical market remains substantially as was noted in the previous summary. The trade is practically at a standstill, due to the general policy of producers and consumers to wait and observe the trend of events. The producer is waiting for the consumer to indicate some new activity in order to gauge the extent to which he must extend his operations and the consumer is waiting for the producer to cut prices or to obtain "bargains."

Interviews with leading producers reveal the fact that the only interest shown in the market is innumerable inquiries. That something seems to haunt the traders' anticipations is very evident and the failure of something to happen seems to be the cause of the watchful waiting.

The optimism of leading factors in the industry is not shaken by the present condition of affairs and that should have an inspiring effect upon the market. Their view is that even though buying is not brisk and sales are in small quantities a general resumption of trading must soon take place if the consuming industries continue to operate. Stocks in these plants have been heavy, but they are constantly being reduced.

It is expected that the export trade will help to reduce stocks and stimulate production. Numerous inquiries are reported from foreign sources and with reduced shipping rates, and no shipping embargoes a good trade should develop.

The general tendency of prices has been firm, and the changes which have occurred are attributed to the action of dealers bowing to the clamor for concessions. For the most part, prices are nominal just now, for the best terms offered are accepted by dealers and consumers.

Acids—The demand for this item has been confined to supplying the immediate needs of consumers. There are no outstanding features to mention although the sales of nitric acid seem to be increasing. There has been some movement of stocks through the export trade, but it cannot be called brisk. There seems to be some uncertainty as to the effect the reduced shipping rates will have on prices and until the problem is settled buyers are holding off. One manufacturer reported a contract for sulphuric acid at a figure lower than the quotations given.

Acetic acid is quoted at 3½c for 28 per cent, 7c for 56 per cent, 8½c for 70 per cent, and 10c for 80 per cent.

Sulphuric, 60° Baume, is \$13.00 per ton and 66° Baume is at \$22.00 per ton. Oleum is quoted at the government price of \$28.00 per ton.

Nitric is quoted at 6½c per pound for 36°; 7½c for 38°; 7¾c for 40°; 8½c for 42°.

Ammonia—This item is mentioned in the transactions of the week, but it cannot be called active. Supplies in the market are ample to the demands of the trade. The anhydrous is not mentioned as being a trade item. The prices are somewhat lower on the 26 degree and 16 degree. Quotations are 9c to 12c for the 26 degree, and 7c to 8c for the 16 degree.

Bicarbonate of Soda—The market is heavily stocked with this product and sales are not large. Producers are reporting no activity, but dealers do some trading with their large stocks at lower prices. The reports indicate this to be a second hands' market. The prices quoted range from 3c to 3½c per pound.

Bleaching Powder—This material is found in large quantities on the market and the sales which are recorded have little effect on the surplus. The trading is in small lots and does not indicate a steady market. The price does not change although it is reported that concessions are granted to interest buyers. The quotations remain at 2c to 2½c per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Supplies of this item exceed the demands of the consumers and stocks are increasing. The reports indicate some price reductions but no big drop is registered. The quotations are 14½c to 15½c per pound, but some transactions are reported below 14½c.

Caustic Potash—Considerable activity is reported in this item for the week, and the demands of the trade have absorbed any surplus that had accumulated on the market. The prices remain firm and are controlled by the manufacturers. Trading is chiefly between the producer and consumer in the spot market. The quotations range from 65c to 70c per pound.

Caustic Soda—This product is found in large quantities on the market and the consumers' demands are not great. The dealers control the market and are anxious to dispose of their stocks at any price. Manufacturers are not following this lead, being satisfied to allow time to adjust the prices. Quotations range from \$2.90 to \$3.10 per 100 pounds.

Copper Sulphate—The demand for this product has not been heavy and the market reflects an easy tone. The prices are quite steady but there seems to be an uncertainty about the salt. There are inquiries and sales noted in the export trade with South America. Quotations give the range at 8¾c to 9c for 98-99 per cent and 12½c to 13c for the powdered.

Sal Soda—This product is in steady demand from consumers and the market is not heavily stocked. There is also a steady export demand noted and this is keeping prices firm. The quotations range from \$1.60 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds.

Silicate of Soda—This item does not appear to be a factor in the trading this week. The prices have not changed and the market is easy. The 60 per cent grade is quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds and the 40 per cent at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

Soda Ash—This item is one of the group held in large quantities by the government and keeps the market unsteady. Demands are made for concessions in price and in order to unload stocks, dealers consent

to price cuts. Producers are keeping out of the trading to a large extent. The market price is \$1.35 to \$1.70 per 100 pounds, but this level is not maintained.

Zinc Chloride—There has been a good demand for this product and no large stocks are known to be available. This is a producers' market and an increase in price is noted. The outlook is for brisk trading in this commodity. Prices are quoted at 14c to 15c per pound.

NEW COMPANIES IN JANUARY

The indicated investment in companies for the manufacture and distribution of chemicals, drugs and dyes during January was \$2,680,000, representing a decline from a total of \$6,415,000 in December. Seventeen concerns were organized last month, their average authorized capital being \$157,600, and none of them being capitalized at more than \$500,000. The company average in December was \$320,000.

A list of companies in the drug, chemical and dye-stuff industries, incorporated in January with authorized capital of \$50,000 and over, according to the "Journal of Commerce," includes the following: American Benzoate Corporation, N. J., \$90,000; Buffalo Drug Mfg. Corporation, N. Y., \$100,000; Berkshire Chemical Co., Del., \$250,000; Chemical Exchange of U. S., N. Y., \$50,000; Carus Chemical Company, Illinois, \$200,000; Cherry Tone Medical Co., N. C., \$125,000; Elk Chemical & Color Co., Del., \$500,000; Leggett & Bros., Inc., N. Y., \$75,000; Manufacturers Oxygen Co., N. J., \$50,000; National Chemical & Refining Co., Maine, \$100,000; Piedmont Chemical Works, Ga., \$100,000; The Richards Chemical Works, New Jersey, \$65,000; Synflour Scientific Laboratories, Inc., N. Y., \$400,000; Schwartz Druggists, Inc., N. J., \$125,000; Trico Mfg. Co., Del., (mfg chemicals, etc.), \$100,000; Universal Drug Co., Delaware, \$250,000; Warren Chemical Co., N. J., \$100,000.

BARRETT CO. CLOSES PHENOL CONTRACT

The recent rise in Barrett stock is attributed to a contract for phenol which The Barrett Co. has closed with the Standard Oil Company. The terms are reported to be very favorable to The Barrett Co.

W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., 124 Water Street, New York, are suing Morris Dlugasch, chemical broker, 233 Broadway, for \$4,200 damages, in the Supreme Court. The complaint alleges that Dlugasch agreed to purchase 180 tons of caustic soda at \$5.20 per hundred pounds, and subsequently refused to carry out the contract.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.....	98½	99½	Grasselli, pf.....	101	104
Am. Cot. Oil.....	42½	43	H'k Electro.	70	70
Am. Cyan.....	27	27	H'k Elec. pf.....	70	85
Am. Cr. pf.....	57	65	Int. Agricul., pf.....	56	57
Am. Druggists S.....	11½	11½	Int. Salt.....	53	60
Am. Linseed.....	47	48	K. Solvay.....	110	130
Am. Malt.....	1	1½	Merrimac.....	90	93
Barrett Co.....	110	112	Mulfrd Co.....	55	60
Barrett Co., pf.....	115½	116	Mutual Co.....	150	150
By. Prod. Co.....	114	114	Niag. A. pf.....	87	92
Casein Co.....	40	40	Nat. A. & C.....	19	22
Day Chem.....	53	54	N't A. & C. pf.....	75	80
Distillers' Secur.....	53	54	Penn. Salt.....	84	87
Dow Chem.....	200	200	Rollin Ch. pf.....	40	50
Dow Ch. pf.....	92	96	Rob. Ch. pf.....	80	90
Elec. Bich.....	90	90	Semet S.....	150	165
Fed. Chem.....	98	101	Solv. Froc.....	220	220
Fed. Ch. pf.....	98	101	Stand. Ch.....	70	90
Free Tx. nw.....	32	34	Un. Drug.....	95	95
Gen. Chem.....	166	166	U. S. Indus. Alco.....	100½	101
Gen. Chem. pf.....	103	107	Va.-Car. Chem.....	51	53
Grasselli.....	170	180	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.....	112	113

JAPANESE CHEMICAL PRICES DECLINE

An article on the Japanese chemical market which appeared in the "Japan Advertiser" in December, was transmitted by Consul General Scidmore, of Yokohama, to the Department of Commerce. It reads:

The Japanese chemical market has been severely affected by the restoration of peace and the consequent restoration to normal in international commerce. The prices on the market are declining almost daily. Information from certain sources is to the effect that America and England have accumulated supplies. Although Japanese chemical men are optimistic about the effect of the release of chemicals by America and England, hoping that it will be at least six months before its actual effect begins to be felt, they are mistaken in being thus optimistic.

Soda ash, for instance, is now quoted by holders at 10 yen (\$4.98) per 100 pounds. This is low enough compared with the high figure once quoted, but no longer accepted by buyers. Actual business is very hard to close at 7.50 yen (\$3.74) per 100 pounds. Caustic soda has already declined by 10 yen (\$4.98) per 100 pounds since the signing of armistice, but the decline will not stop.

Bicarbonate of soda shares in this bad trend, as its import at short notice from England and America is possible now. Freight, insurance, and other costs equal, cargo imported now from either country can be sold at lower figures than those ruling here. In anticipation of this possibility ahead no one buys this commodity now, and it is continuing its motion toward the normal low level. Holders are, indeed, trying to hold up the goods which are quite plentifully held still by declaring that the present price is the lowest possible, which even the import of English goods can not reduce. But it is not accepted by any people in the line. The ruling price yesterday was 20 yen (\$9.97) per 100 pounds, whereas a week ago it was still at the height of 28 yen (\$13.96) per 100 pounds.

Potashes have also been affected badly by the permission given by England and America for shipment of chemicals, and their market position is shaken. Potash hydrochloride is now obtainable at 62 yen (\$30.86) per hundred pounds whereas a week ago it was quoted at 68 yen (\$33.86) per 100 pounds. Bichromate of potash was quoted yesterday at 90 yen (\$44.82) per 100 pounds, which figure is a decline of 3 yen (\$1.50) per 100 pounds as compared with a week ago. Carbonate of potash has been comparatively strong, but it now shares in the general decline, being quoted at 34 yen (\$16.95) per 100 pounds, a decline of 1 yen (\$0.50). Potash cyanide has declined by more than 80 sen (40 cents) per pound to 92 sen (46 cents) per pound.

All other miscellaneous articles have been affected. Mercury, for instance, is now quoted at 630 yen (\$313.75) per picul (133½ pounds), whereas a fortnight ago it was readily accepted at 720 yen (\$358.56) per picul. The price of carbolic acid is also dropping rapidly, as it can now be imported freely, while its consumption for military purposes is expected to decline. Nominally, it is quoted at 1.05 yen (53 cents) by holders. Actual business is closed at 98 sen (49 cents) per pound. Lead sugar has also declined badly. A week ago it was quoted at 57 yen (\$28.40) per 100 pounds but now it is covered at 53 yen (\$26.40) per 100 pounds. Blue vitriol has declined sympathetically by 70 sen (35 cents) to 27.30 yen (\$13.60) per picul.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

MANY INQUIRIES FOR DYESTUFFS

Actual Dealing Is Still Delayed By Unsettled Conditions In the Textile Industry—Ortho Toluidine and Fustic Lower—Cresylic Acid and Aniline Oil Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Aniline Oil, 2c lb.	Cresylic Acid, 5c lb.
Benzidine Base, 5c lb.	a-Naphthol, 10c lb.
Declined	
Fustic, \$5 ton	p-Nitrotoluid, 5c lb.
a-Naphthylamine, 5c lb.	Tolidin, 5c lb.
Nitronaphthalene, 5c lb.	o-Toluidine, 25c lb.
o-Nitrotoluid, 10c lb.	p-Toluidine, 15c lb.

The dye market this week has not passed the period of inactivity which has been prevalent for several months. Several weeks ago it was generally believed that the beginning of the new month would find conditions getting back to normal but at the present time there is little evidence of a resumption of trading such as the market would like.

The dye market is now facing a troublesome period and it must contend against several big factors. The general dullness was to be expected after the war but this period could be at an end now were other conditions better. But now the labor unrest in this country, especially in the textile industries, will further prolong the inactivity in this business. The latest developments seem to indicate an increase in the number of mills affected and such an increase means even more relaxation for the dye interests. Then, too, the latest embargoes recently announced by England on imports will undoubtedly have a tendency to decrease to some extent the exports, but demands of other countries may make up this deficiency.

The coal-tar crudes and intermediates are not mentioned as being especially active but there are some calls to supply the regular demands of consumers. Inquiries seem to feature the market and users are not buying stocks for future use. One manufacturer, however, reported that his entire output of crudes had been contracted for and that he would not offer these products on the market for several months.

The market has not seen many important price changes of late and the general trend of prices is steady. The sooner dealers realize that no great slump in prices is imminent, just so much more quickly will the market assume the aspect of prosperity. The prices which have dropped are the direct result of speculation and should not be given so great prominence that the whole market may be expected to follow in the same course. This is not a time to spread panic propaganda. The country should not suffer a great industrial slump and many industries report more work than can be turned out. The dye industry should not be an exception and the big men in the business look for prosperity and stability.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—The trade is not especially active in calling for this item although the blood variety is in some demand. The market is in good condition as to supply and the prices remain steady. There was a slight drop noticed in the domestic blood variety. The quo-

tations for the egg variety are \$1.45 to \$1.50 per pound. The imported blood variety is given at 80c to 90c per pound, and the domestic blood is sold at 70c to 75c per pound.

Annatto—This material is not available in great quantities as yet and there is no great demand for it. The market remains steady with no changes in price. In cans the quotations are given as 8¾c to 10½c per pound while in rolls the price is 33c to 34c per pound.

Cochineal—The market is not considering this substance in trading terms owing to the lack of it. The consignments which are received are generally contracted for and the open market is ignorant of its presence. However, none was received the past week. The prices do not change and latest quotations give the black at 84c per pound, the silver at 82c per pound and powdered at 88c per pound.

Divi Divi—This material is not scarce in the market and there is no heavy demand for it. There are new supplies reported as having arrived this week and prices may drop. It has been noticed that dealers are interested in the price of this material as there have been several inquiries concerning it. The price ranges from \$70.00 to \$75.00 per ton and it may be the high or the low figure at any time. Nothing more definite can be obtained.

Fustic—This item has not been especially active during the period just ended and a new supply expected soon will probably enliven the market. The price has remained steady and no drop has been noted. Late quotations give the sticks at 25c to 30c per pound and chips at 4c to 6c per pound.

Indigo—No new developments have characterized the situation concerning this item. No new supplies have arrived and there is a marked shortage. The prices remain steady and the different varieties are quoted as follows: Bengal, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per pound; Oudes, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per pound; Guatemala, \$2.15 to \$2.75 per pound; Kurpahs, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per pound; Madras, 90c to \$1.10 per pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—This product is found in quantities sufficient to supply the demands of an active market. Only spot transactions are reported and not much activity is noticeable. The quotations given are 22c to 27c per gallon for both C. P. and 90 per cent.

Naphthalene—This item is no exception to the general inactivity of the coal-tar derivatives. There are few inquiries for either variety and stocks are sufficient for future needs. The price has remained steady and no change is anticipated. The flake variety sells at 9c to 10c per pound while the balls are given at 12c to 12½c per pound.

Phenol—The conditions prevailing in the trade keep this item on the inactive list. The producers cannot offer their stocks on the market owing to the large resale stocks now offered at a ridiculous price. In an effort to do business some jobbers are making any concession demanded and the general trade is suppressed. Prices are decidedly nominal but the safe range is from 15c to 25c per pound.

Toluol—This item is being considered only in spot transactions but there is a movement of stocks to the consumer for present use. Conditions are too in-

definite to expect more than this. Prices are given at 25c to 35c per gallon for the pure and 22c to 26c per gallon for the commercial but it is known that some stocks were disposed of at a lower figure. The tendency is to negotiate on the price question and no standard is maintained.

Xylol—Stocks of this product are not reported large as compared with toluol, but there is plenty available for the consumer, and the trading is on a more firm basis. The situation is best expressed as easy with the price firm. Quotations range from 40c to 50c per gallon for pure water white grade.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—Prices on this material are now at a better average, although no heavy trading is reported. The market is quiet with prices steady. The price is 27c to 30c per pound.

Anilin Salts—This item is also inactive and the trading is easy. The market has remained steady and no effort has been made to lower prices. The quotations range from 40c to 42c per pound.

Benzidine—More interest was shown for this product since the price changed and there was a movement of some of the large stocks to consumers. There is still plenty available for all demands. The prices range from \$1.35 to \$1.45 per pound for the base and \$1.25 to \$1.35 for the sulphate.

Benzoate of Soda—The trade reports no new developments concerning this product. The market is easy and prices are firm. Latest quotations are \$1.80 to \$1.90 per pound.

Betanaphthol—No increase in supplies has been indicated during the week and only a spot business is being done. The regular needs of consumers are being filled. The market prices remain firm with no change anticipated. The technical sells at 60c to 65c per pound and the sublimed at 75c to 85c per pound.

Orthotoluidine—A big drop in price has been the feature of the market affecting this product. Sales have increased and a steady condition is expected. The new price is 50c to 55c per pound.

Phthalic Acid—Nothing of importance has affected the commodity. The trading is easy and prices remain constant. Quotations give a range of \$3.50 to \$4.00 per pound.

INNOVATION ON NEW COLOR CARD

At the fourth annual meeting of The Textile Color Card Association, on Wednesday, February 5, in the offices of the Association, 354 Fourth Avenue, attention was called to the fact that the Standard Color Card of America was rapidly becoming the standard of the world, and plans are being made to popularize this card throughout Europe.

It was announced that the 1919 fall season card would probably be issued some time in March, the exact date being uncertain on account of the labor condition. It was hinted that the new card would contain an innovation of great importance, which has never appeared before on any card.

All of the directors were re-elected. The following officers were chosen: President, Frank Bode; first vice-president, William Hand; second vice-president, A. L. Gifford; treasurer, Adolf Muller; secretary, Ramsey Peugnet; director, Carl Forsch.

MAKING ALIZARINE AND VAT DYES IN BULK

The adjustment of the country to a war basis has probably retarded the development of no industry to a greater extent than dyestuffs. The restrictions placed on the use of many necessary materials, interfered, not so much with products whose manufacture was already established, as with the bringing into production of needed dyes for which neither materials nor apparatus could be obtained. In spite of these handicaps, the National Aniline & Chemical Company has not only increased its production but has added considerably to its already extensive lines of coal-tar dyes.

During the past year an extremely important series of dyestuffs has been introduced by this company. In the list of direct cotton dyes are: Niagara blue 3 B, a bright greenish blue; Erie orange Y, the most important direct orange; Erie brown G. B, yielding a fast catch shade; Erie fast brown 3 R B, one of the fastest direct browns; Erie pink 2 B, the first real direct American pink; Erie orange R, a useful shading dye.

Dyes in the acid group recently produced include: Resorcline brown, N, for leather; Wool violet 4 B N, the first bright American acid violet; Cloth red B, a fast red for men's wear; alkali blue 2 G P and alkali blue 3 R P, bright blues for wool and for printing inks; acid green L, the first bright American acid green.

Much has been written about the discovery of true alizarines, which is an accomplished fact, not only in theory but in commercial quantities. The following are now made here: Alizarine N A C, and alizarine Y, true alizarines for cotton dyeing and printing and for wool; alizarine sapphire, a true alizarine dye necessary for fast combination shades and blues on dress goods.

Vat colors now include: Indigo, for cotton and wool; carbanthrene olive, the first of an extensive series in preparation, for dyeing cotton fast to all agencies.

Important as the alizarine and vat dyes are in themselves, they are of greater significance in demonstrating that these dyes can be made in America. With these dyes actually in production others will certainly follow.

Although restrictions on toluene, sulphuric, nitric and acetic acids, and on alkalies, as well as the difficulty in obtaining apparatus, have made the production of many needed dyes impossible, the work of investigating the problems involved in their manufacture is actively proceeding and the early part of the present year should see the introduction of bright level dyeing blues for wool; additional vat dyes, including blues; various alizarine colors; and many useful additions to other lines.

PROTECTION FOR BRITISH DYES

In reviewing the year in chemicals and dyestuffs, the London "Chemist and Druggist" says:

"A protective measure has been promised to the dye makers which can hardly be denied to those who utilise the by-products in making pharmaceutical chemicals. Saccharin has been made here on a large scale, and the situation at present is that the Germans, who before the war supplied the British market, will not be allowed to compete again. The manufacture of salicylates and benzoates is among the other successes of British manufacturers. The amalgamation of the British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinstein & Co., Ltd., into one powerful corporation almost assures the future of the British dye-making industry, especially in view of the fact that there are several other very enterprising businesses which are also specialising in dyes."

The Foreign Markets

LONDON PRICES HOLDING FAIRLY WELL

**Eucalyptus Oil Easier on Arrival of New Supplies—
Alum Scarce—Epsom Salts Firm and Limited In
Quantity—Rhubarb in Demand**

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, February 11.—The general tone of business continues dull, but the list of easier prices contains no very startling reductions. The first drug sales went off very quietly. Large quantities of honey were offered, but the sales were limited, at a considerable decline in prices. Matto Grosso ipecac is from 3d to 6d per pound cheaper. Kola and nux vomica were quite neglected and a large quantity of black liquorice passed without any bid. Rhubarb was in better demand, medium round Shensi fetching 2s 9d per pound, and bold flat Shensi the same price.

Alum is scarce, but price is unchanged; benzoates are lower with offers of acid at 18s 6d per lb., and soda at 20s per pound. Camphor is unchanged at 6s 9d per pound for Japanese in 2½ pound slabs; creosote is offered at 15s 6d per pound; epsom salts, B. P., are scarce and firm at from 21s to 22s per cwt; eucalyptus oil, B. P., is offered at 4s 3d to 4s 6d per pound on spot, supplies having recently arrived; quillaia bark is obtainable at 75s per cwt. on spot. Tonka beans—For good Angostura 8s 6d per pound is asked, and good black Para can be had at 2s 3d per pound.

The numerous strikes have dislocated business arrangements, and the recent freight reductions have affected market prices somewhat. The market is higher for salicin, amidopyrin, hexamine, leptandra or Culver's root, Virginia snake root, podophyllum or mandrake root.

Prices are easier for condurango, copaiba and menthol.

Quotations are lower on agar agar, atropin, salol, thymol, foenugreek seed, and nux vomica.

CANADA REDUCING OUTPUT OF ACIDS

Toronto, February 10.—The market for acids has been greatly narrowed by the closing down of Canadian war industries and production has been correspondingly reduced. The output of the plants manufacturing sulphuric acid is smaller to the extent of many thousands of tons per year as compared with the volume of war time production. The requirements for the manufacture of explosives in Canada are estimated at about five times the normal needs of the domestic market. Exportation of sulphuric acid to Europe is not feasible owing to the difficulties connected with its shipment by water in drums.

The production of acetic acid by the calcium carbide process has been developed on so extensive a scale at Shawinigan Falls, that it will be necessary to seek a market abroad to render it profitable to continue the industry. Production of acetone has been largely curtailed now that the war demand no longer exists.

The Imperial Munitions Board is offering for sale by tender, to be received up to February 27th, the plant of the British Chemical Company, at Trenton, Ont., engaged during the war in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, nitric acid and smokeless powder; also by tender receivable up to February 20th, the plant of the British Carbide Company, at Nobel, Ont.

PROFITS OF LEVINSTEIN, LTD.

(Special Correspondence to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, February 1.—The amalgamation of British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinstein, Ltd., was announced as accomplished, at the annual meeting of Levinstein, Ltd. The chairman's address gave the following facts regarding production:

"Our production of dyes in the year ending June 30, 1918, is 7½ times the production of the former year. This increase represents our expansion only very inadequately. The expansion in the production of intermediate products is even more important. In 1914 we made 1,403,490 lb. of intermediate products. In 1918 our production of intermediate products was 15,169,122 lb., nearly eleven times the production of 1914. This figure comprises over 150 products.

"In 1914 most of the intermediate products we used in our works were made in Germany. In 1918 we made 7½ times as much dyestuff, and made it from intermediates manufactured entirely by ourselves. This is not all. We could not buy all the nitric acid and oleum required for the manufacture of intermediate products; we had to make them ourselves. In 1918 we made 22,619,363 lb. of these products of which we made none in 1914.

"Now let me make a comparison of profits. During the five years immediately preceding the war, years of very bitter competition with the Germans, our average profit amounted to a sum equal to 17 per cent on our share capital. In those years the Germans supplied most of the aniline dyes used in this country, and our production was limited by the amount which we could sell. The prices we obtained were on the whole less than those obtained by the Germans, because we were always endeavoring to cut in and oust the man in possession.

"Our overhead charges for research and for the selling organization were unduly high in comparison with those of the Germans owing to our small output. Had we produced in 1914 the quantity of dyes we produced in 1918 our profits would have approached those made, say, by one of the more important German companies."

RESEARCH WORK IN CANADA

Toronto, Canada, February 10.—The Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has awarded three fellowships and five studentships this year for investigations in some department of science bearing on industrial processes. W. F. Seyer will continue researches carried on last year in connection with the utilization of the tar sands of Alberta. D. W. Hatcher will pursue investigations at McGill University in connection with the production of hydrogen peroxide and its solutions. O. J. Walker, a graduate of Saskatchewan University, will undertake research work in connection with the vulcanization of rubber. Donald G. McGregor, graduate of Dalhousie College, will study the separation of the products of the distillation of coal in the manufacture of gas. Harold A. Braendie will investigate the elasticity of non-isotropic samples of crude rubber. Eleanor Shanley, a graduate of McGill, has undertaken research on the bacteriology of canned fish.

VALUE OF NATIONAL TRADE-MARK

The protests by the American Chamber of Commerce in London and the Merchants Association of New York have practically killed the movement for a trade-mark "Made in America," or "Made in U. S. A." which it was proposed should be used on American goods in export trade. It was argued by the American Chamber of Commerce in London that such a trade-mark gave unknown manufacturers, and irresponsible exporters as well, the same standing for their goods as is enjoyed by older firms and companies with trade-marks already known the world over and which it has taken years to establish and large sums of money to advertise.



Suggestions for National Trade-Mark

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is not now active in promoting the plan, but favors the use of a national trade emblem which will indicate the country of origin. Several designs have been suggested. A shield, bearing the words "Made In" at the top and the letters "U. S. A." or the word "America" on the lower part of the shield, have been quite generally favored.

German goods are stamped "Made in Germany," and before the war the German manufacturer benefited greatly because of the publicity which this notice gave to his products in foreign markets. Great Britain discussed the question of a national trade-mark for two years and finally abandoned the suggestion.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS TO MEET HERE

The Executive Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association announces that the eighth annual meeting will be held at Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, on March 24, 25, 26, and 27. Owing to the increase in the activities of the association, the convention will be a four-day instead of the three-day session. The 24th will be given over to the Committee on Standards and Deterioration, the morning of the 25th to the Biological Section, and the regular sessions of the association will start on the afternoon of the 25th, when the delegates of allied associations will be received.

The convention this year will be featured by many innovations, notably a series of round tables for the discussion of fire insurance, returned goods, credit matters, elimination of monthly statements, etc., and a debate by authorities of nation-wide reputation on the much mooted question of trade acceptances, as applied specifically to drug manufacturers. Dr. Chas. H. Herty will speak on the proposed national institute for drug research.

Of particular interest to the trade generally will be the consideration which will be given the problem of the future of alcoholic medicinal preparations. Those of foresight in the drug trade recognize that with national prohibition upon these preparations will become the subject of regulation in practically every state and, in many cases, of regulations so drastic as to seriously embarrass their legitimate manufacture and sale.

NEW OFFICERS OF DYES INSTITUTE

The regular monthly meeting of the American Dyes Institute, which is the association formed recently when the American Dye-Stuff Manufacturers Association and the American Dyes Institute were combined, was held on February 7 at the Biltmore, New York. Since the last meeting the following officers have been chosen and committees appointed:

President, W. H. Cottingham, The Sherwin-Williams Co.

Secretary-treasurer, H. E. Danner.

Counsel, Arthur J. Eddy.

Executive Committee—L. A. Ault, The Ault & Wiborg Company; Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, The Grasselli Chemical Co.; Frank Hemingway, Frank Hemingway, Inc.; August Merz, The Heller & Merz Co.; R. C. Jeffcott, Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.; W. T. Miller, National Aniline & Chemical Co.; M. R. Poucher, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Board of Governors—C. S. Althouse, The Althouse Chemical Co., Reading, Pa.; B. R. Armour, American Aniline Products, Inc., New York City; L. A. Ault, The Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Dicks, Dicks, David Co., Inc., New York City; B. P. Donnelly, Holland Aniline Co., Holland, Michigan; Frank Hemingway of Frank Hemingway, Inc., New York City; R. C. Jeffcott, Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp., New York City; R. W. Kemp, Holliday-Kemp Co., New York City; G. A. Martin, The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Matthews, The Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio; August Merz, The Heller & Merz Co., Newark, N. J.; W. T. Miller, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York City; J. T. Pardee, Dow Chemical Company, Inc., Midland, Mich.; E. W. Pierce, Zobel Color Works, Inc., New York City; M. R. Poucher, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; G. S. Whaley, John Campbell & Co., New York City; S. W. Wilder, Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

The Treasury Department has approved a change in the classification of ginseng root treated with sugar and directed the Collector at New York to assess duty on the root imported or withdrawn from warehouse 30 days after January 23, as a medicinal preparation, at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 5 of the tariff act of 1913, unless put up in individual packages of 2½ pounds or less, gross weight, in which duty is to be assessed at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 17.

The American Chemical Society, Albany, N. Y., has elected the following officers: President, Dr. Saul Dushman, General Electric research laboratory; vice-president, P. A. Kober, state department of health laboratory; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Van Cott, principal Schenectady High School; advisory committee, T. F. McClester, Watervliet; F. D. Easterbrooks, Albany; Dr. A. Lincoln, Troy.

Henry J. Maris, president of the John M. Maris Co., Philadelphia, with New York branch at 40 Barclay Street, New York, died at Augusta, Ga., last week. He was born in Philadelphia in 1850.

Mr. Frank Hemingway of Frank Hemingway, Inc., 115 Broadway, New York City, sailed for Europe on the Adriatic on Saturday in the interest of his company.

The H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable February 15.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	.45	—	.50
Acetone	.16	—	.16 1/2
Acetphenetidin	.16	—	2.85
*Aconitine, 1/2 oz. vials	.ea.	—	—
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	.90	—	.94
No. 2	.85	—	.87
No. 3	.75	—	.76
Alcohol 188 proof.	.gal.	—	4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.	.gal.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	.gal.	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	.gal.	1.28	1.30
97 p.c.	.gal.	1.31	1.33
Denatured, 180 proof.	.gal.	.45	.48
168 proof	.gal.	.48	.50
Aldehyde	.lb.	1.25	1.45
Almonds, bitter	.lb.	.40	.41
Sweet	.lb.	.39	.40
Meal	.lb.	—	.45
Alolin, U.S.P. powd.	.lb.	.99	1.03
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)			
Ambergris, black	.oz.	10.00	12.00
Grey	.oz.	25.00	26.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.lb.	.80	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	.lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	.lb.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk.	.lb.	.55	.56
Carb.Dom.U.S. kegs, powd.	.lb.	.13	.14
Citrate, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	.97
Hypophosphite	.lb.	—	2.15
Iodide	.lb.	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	.lb.	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	.lb.	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	.lb.	.25	.26
Gran.	.lb.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	.lb.	—	1.15
Persulphate	.lb.	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.lb.	.50	.60
Salicylate	.lb.	1.25	1.35
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.		3.80	4.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	.lb.	.18	.20
Needle powder	.lb.	.13 1/2	.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	.lb.	.35	.74
Antipyrine, bulk	.lb.	19.50	21.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	.oz.	—	31.20
Areca Nuts	.lb.	.34	.39
Powdered	.lb.	.44	.45
Argols	.lb.	.16	.18
*Arsenic, red	.lb.	.39	.42
White	.lb.	.10	.11
Aspirin	.lb.	1.75	2.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.		—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.		—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	.lb.	1.45	1.50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	.lb.	—	.60
*Chlorate, pure	.lb.	.50	.60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	.gal.	3.45	3.50
St. Thomas	.gal.	3.70	3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. v. oz.		2.50	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	3.50
Salicylate	.lb.	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	3.50
Subgallate	.lb.	—	3.50
Subiodide	.lb.	—	5.60
Subnitrate	.lb.	—	3.30
Subsalicylate	.lb.	—	3.90
Tannate	.lb.	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	.lb.	—	.07 1/2
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.	.lb.	—	.08 1/2
*Imported	.lb.	.59	.60
*Nominal.			

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Bromine, tech., bulk	.lb.	—	.55
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	.lb.	.09	.09 1/2
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	.lb.	1.75	1.80
Iodide	.lb.	—	4.40
Metal sticks	.lb.	1.45	1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	.lb.	8.50	9.00
Hydrobromide	.lb.	10.70	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	.lb.	7.25	7.50
Phosphate	.lb.	14.00	15.00
Sulphate	.lb.	15.00	16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	.lb.	1.80	1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	.lb.	1.00	1.04
Iodide	.lb.	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	.lb.	.21	.23
Sulphocarbonate	.lb.	1.02	1.07
Calomel, see Mercury			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk.	.lb.	—	—
Square of 4 ounces	.lb.	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton	.lb.	—	2.85
24's in 1-lb. carton	.lb.	—	2.85
32's in 1-lb. carton	.lb.	—	2.90
Cases of 100 blocks	.lb.	—	—
Japan, refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	.lb.	—	2.75
Monobromated, bulk	.lb.	4.00	4.10
Cantharides, Chinese	.lb.	.95	1.05
Powdered	.lb.	1.20	1.25
Russian, whole	.lb.	4.00	4.50
ascin, C. P.	.lb.	.45	.49
Cerium Oxalate	.lb.	.60	.62
Chalk, prec. light, English	.lb.	.06	.08
Heavy	.lb.	.04	.06
*Nominal.			

Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	.lb.	—	1.05
Charcoal, Willow, powdered	.lb.	.06 1/2	.07
Wood, powdered	.lb.	.07	.09
Chlorine, liquefied	.lb.	.15	.24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	.48
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	.lb.	5.30	5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.		—	1.06
Cinchonine, lAk., crystals—oz.		—	.61
Sulphate	.oz.	—	.35
Cinnabar	.lb.	—	3.45
Civet	.oz.	3.00	3.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	.lb.	.45	.49
Oleate	.oz.	.85	.96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.—oz.		—	9.50
cryst., bulk	.oz.	—	9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.lb.	.34	.35
Cases, fingers	.lb.	.40	.41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	.oz.	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	.oz.	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	.oz.	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	.oz.	—	8.90
Colloidon, U.S.P.	.lb.	.41	.45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	.lb.	.30	.35
Pulp, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	.45
Spanish Apples	.lb.	.44	.45
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury			
Commurin, refined	.lb.	11.00	12.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	.lb.	—	6 1/2
Powdered, 99 p.c.	.lb.	—	.63
Cresote, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	2.00
*Carbonate	.lb.	26.00	27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	.lb.	.18	.20
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	.lb.	.63	.69
Jewelers, large	.lb.	1.60	1.70
Small	.lb.	1.55	1.60
French	.lb.	.28	.30
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	.lb.	2.80	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	.lb.	.29	.34
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials—ea.		—	4.50
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	.ea.	—	2.75
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			1.86
*Ergot, Russian	.lb.	—	3.00
Spanish	.lb.	—	3.00
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	.lb.	—	.38
Washed	.lb.	—	.32
U.S.P., 1880	.lb.	—	.24
Eucalyptol	.lb.	1.29	1.34
Formaldehyde	.lb.	.22	.23
Gelatin, silver	.lb.	1.30	1.35
*Gold	.lb.	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	.lb.	—	.18 1/2
Drums and bbls. added	.lb.	—	.20 1/2
C.P. in cans	.lb.	—	.15 1/2
Dynamite, drums included	.lb.	—	.11 1/2
Saponifications, loose	.lb.	10 1/2	.11
Soap, Lye, loose	.lb.	1.30	1.35
Grains of Paradise	.lb.	18.00	19.00
Guaiacol, liquid	.lb.	.90	.95
Guarana	.lb.	5.00	5.60
Haarlem Oil, bottles	.gross	1.15	1.20
Hexamethylenetetramine	.lb.	.30	.31
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime	.lb.	.30	.31
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime	.lb.	.30	.31
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	.gross	—	7.25
12-oz. bottles	.gross	—	16.25
16-oz. bottles	.gross	—	19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	.lb.	2.85	3.00
Iodine, Resublimed	.lb.	4.25	4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	.lb.	—	5.00
Crystals	.lb.	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	1.64
Phosphate, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	1.21
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	1.26
*Isinglass, American	.lb.	.80	.81
Russian	.lb.	—	10.50
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U.S.P.	.lb.	3.15	3.35
Kola Nuts, West Indies	.lb.	.22	.24
Linolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	.lb.	.38	.40
Anhydrous, cans	.lb.	.46	.47
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian	.lb.	.24	.30
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	.lb.	.83	.84
Lupulin	.lb.	3.00	3.20
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	.lb.	—	1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	.lb.	.25	.29
Glycerophosphate	.lb.	—	4.55
Hypophosphite	.lb.	1.65	1.70
Iodide	.lb.	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	.lb.	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	.lb.	—	2.15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Salicylate	1.30	1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.		
100-lbs.	2.75	3.50
U. S. P.	3.50	3.75
Manganese Glycero-phos	1.30	3.40
Hypophosphite	1.65	1.70
Iodide	75	485
Peroxide	75	80
Sulphate, crystals	60	67
Manna, large flake	75	85
Small flake	58	60
Menthol, Japanese	5.75	6.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	95.00
Bisulphate	1.31	
Blue Mass	84	
Powdered	86	
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	1.15	
30 p.c.	1.15	
Calomel, Amer.	1.73	
Corrosive Sublimite cryst.	1.61	
Powdered, Granular	1.56	
Iodide, Green	4.25	
Red	4.35	
Yellow	4.25	
Red Precipitate	1.90	
Powdered	2.02	
White Precipitate	2.02	
Powdered	2.07	
with chalk	84	
Methylene Blue, medicinal.	12.90	14.75
Milk, powdered	16	19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums ft.	17 1/2	19 1/2
Morphine, Acet. bulk	12.80	
Sulphate, bulk	11.80	
Diacyl. Hydcl. 5-oz. cansoz.	15.70	
Moss, Iceland	21	23
Irish	12	14
Musk, pods, Cab.	12.00	12.40
Tonguin	25.00	26.00
Grain, Cab	18.50	19.00
Tonguin	42.00	44.00
*Synthetic	30.00	30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate ft.	22	
Sulphate	27	29
Nux Vomica, whole	10 1/2	11
Powdered	14	18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	22.50	
Granular	25.50	
Powdered, U.S.P.	24.50	
Oxalyl, pure U.S.P.	1.50	2.00
Papain	4.70	5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	3.60
Paris Green, kegs	40	42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	08	09
Cream White	09	09 1/2
Lily White	14	15
Snow White	16	17
Phenolphthalein	4.50	5.00
Phosphorus, yellow	1.35	1.40
Red	1.70	1.80
Pilocarpine	16.00	16.20
Poppy Heads	1.45	1.50
Potassium acetate	1.10	1.15
Bicarb.	70	75
Bisulphate	45	60
C. P.	75	85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	55	56
Granulated	50	51
Chromate, crystals, yellow,		
tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.	1.50	2.02
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	1.45	
Glycerophosphate, bulk	2.15	2.20
Hypophosphite, bulk	2.15	2.20
Iodide, bulk	3.55	
Lactophosphate	25	
Permanganate, U.S.P.	1.50	1.60
Salicylate	1.00	
Sulphate, C.P.	1.11	1.12
Tartrate, powdered	1.31	1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles.	7.00	7.50
5 gr. bottles	1.50	1.60
*Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz.		
tins	90	
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.	90	
30-oz. tins	91	
25-oz. tins	92	
5-oz. tins	94	
1-oz. tins	98	
Second Hands, Java.	1.08	1.10
Second Hands, American.	1.10	
Quinine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	1.06	
Sulphate, tins	70	
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	6.50	
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	47	
Powdered, bbls.	46 1/2	
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.	4.75	5.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	4.75	5.00
Salicin, bulk	30.00	30.50

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

POTASSIUM CARBONATE

all grades

SACCHARIN INSOLUBLE

spot and future

THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY

13-21 Park Row N. Y. City

1892 ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR. 1918

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

Fuchsine Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid

Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Salol, U.S.P., bulk	1.10	1.20
Sandalwood	65	
Ground	65	
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	49.00	49.25
Powdered	49.50	49.75
Scammony, resin	2.95	3.20
Powdered	3.05	3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	15	16
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.	36	
Soap, Castile, white, pure.	75	80
Marseilles, white	20	22
Green, pure	18	19
Ordinary	15	16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	25	29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	1.40	1.90
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	0.34	0.4
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.	50	51
Cacodylate	2.50	3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.		
crystals, c.b. 10.	50	
Granular, c.b. 10.	52	
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	1.08	
Granular, U.S.P.	1.18	
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	2.20	2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	3.35	3.40
Iodide, bulk	3.90	
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	13	
Recryst.	17	18
Dried	25	26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	65	70
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	12	
Spermaceiti, blocks	27	28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	45	50
Aromatic, U.S.P.	47	50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	48	49
Ether Comp.	1.65	
Storax, liquid cases.	3.60	4.60
Strontium Brom. Cryst. blk.	50	51
Iodide, bulk	3.50	
Nitrate	24	29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	1.25	1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	1.80	
Acetate	1.80	
Nitrate	1.80	
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.	1.40	
Sugar of Milk, powdered	65	
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots.	1.15	1.20
Sulphonethylnmethane, U.S.P.	16.00	16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	13.00	14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.20
Flour, com'l	100 lbs.	1.90
Flowers	100 lbs.	3.55
Tamarinds, bbls.	15	16
Kegs	6.95	7.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.	67	67 1/2
T.S.P.	73	73 1/2
Terpin Hydrate	49	50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	12.00	12.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	13.25	13.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	28	29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	75	
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.		
*Turpentine, Venice, True.	5.80	6.00
Artificial	14	15
Spirits, see Naval Stores.		
Vanillin	75	
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.		
bbl.	1.18	1.20
Zinc Carbonate	21	22
Chloride	14	15
Iodide, bulk	45	40.00
Metallic, C. P.	45	75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	35	37

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	0.33 1/2	0.4
Glacial	1.92	2.1
Acetyl-salicylic	1.75	2.00
Benzoic, from gum.	2.00	2.50
U.S.P. ex toluol.	1.34	1.5
Boric, cryst., bbls.	1.34	1.5
Powdered, bbls.	1.34	1.5
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	1.45	1.55
Camphoric	4.40	4.50
Carbolic crys., U.S.P., dra.	15	30
1-lb. bottles	37	
5-lb. bottles	35	
50 to 100-lb. tins.	31	32
Chromic, U.S.P.	1.25	1.50
Chrysophanic	5.50	
Citric, crystals, bbls.	1.25	1.25 1/2
Powdered	1.20	1.24
Second hands	1.15	1.25
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	1.36 1/2	1.38
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	1.60	1.65
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.	3.45	5.00
Glycerophosphoric	25	30
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150.	2.40	2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	18	20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	11	11 1/2
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c.	50	60
20 p.c. tech.	37	39
Iypposphorous, 50 p.c.	65	70
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	2.25	2.40
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	6.90	7.40
*U.S.P., IX	0.02	
Molybdic, C.P.	0.08	0.10
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.	20	23
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.	23	28
Nitro Muriatic	37	39
Oleic, purified	85	
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	45	46
Picric, kegs	23 1/2	25 1/2
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. ayr. U.S.P.	2.90	3.00
50 p.c. tech.	2.60	2.70
Pyrogallic, resublimed	0.05	0.05 1/2
Crystals, bottles	12	12 1/2
Pyroigneous, purified	60	65
Technical	20 1/2	20
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	08	09
Nitro pressed	28.00	
Sulphuric, C.P.	06	06 1/2
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.	65	85
*Sulphurous	1.40	1.45
Tannic, technical	87 1/2	
U.S.P., bulk	36 1/2	
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	4.40	4.50
Powdered, U.S.P.		
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.		

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	12.00	12.25
Tech. Artificial	4.00	4.25
Free from chlorine.	4.50	4.75
Sweet	2.40	2.50
Amber, crude	4.25	4.50
*Rectified	1.60	1.75
Anise, U.S.P.	2.90	3.00
Bay	7.00	7.25
Bergamot	4.50	4.75
Synthetic	5.00	5.25
Bois de Rose	1.00	1.25
Cade	85	95
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca.	24	25
Camphor	24	25
Japanese, white	7.75	8.00
Caraway, Rectified	2.80	3.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	2.85	3.00
Lead, Free	1.10	1.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	22	24
Cedar Leaf	24.00	
Cedar Wood, light.	51	55
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.	75	80
Citronella, Native	3.10	3.20
Java	3.20	3.30
Cloves, can	95	1.00
Bottles	8.50	8.75
Copaiba, U.S.P.	10.00	11.00
Coriander, U.S.P.	9.50	10.00
Cubeba, U.S.P.	5.25	5.50
Cumin	8.00	8.25
Erigeron	3.25	
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	1.05	1.20
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	11.00	11.25
Geranium, Rose Algerian.		
Bourbon (Reunion)		
Turkish		
Ginger		
Gingergrass		
Hemlock		
Juniper Berries, rect.		

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Juniper Berries, Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	-13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	-2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	-7.50
Garden	lb.	.65	-.75
Spike	lb.	1.40	-1.55
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	-1.35
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	-1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.00	-5.25
Distilled	lb.	1.75	-1.90
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	-5.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.35	-2.40
*Mustard, natural	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Artificial	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	120.00	-140.00
Petale	lb.	18.00	-18.50
Artificial	lb.	2.30	-2.35
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	-1.90
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.90	-3.05
Orange, bitter	lb.	5.15	-5.25
Italian	lb.	26.00	-28.00
Orizanu, Imitation	lb.	1.75	-1.85
Orris Concrete	lb.	1.25	-1.30
Patchouli	lb.	5.50	-5.75
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	5.75	-6.00
Imported	lb.	3.75	-4.00
Peppermint, tins	lb.	8.50	-8.65
Bottles	lb.	2.25	-2.50
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	5.00	-6.00
French	lb.	40.00	-45.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	1.50	-1.60
Pumilio	lb.	.65	-.75
Synthetic, red	lb.	13.00	-13.25
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	-2.25
Safrol	lb.	.47	-.50
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	6.00	-6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	5.75	-5.90
Artificial	lb.	1.05	-1.25
Savin	lb.	4.00	-4.25
Spearmint	lb.	1.95	-2.05
Spruce	lb.	2.15	-2.25
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	5.75	-6.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	-.75
White, French	lb.	4.00	-4.50
Wintergreen, U.S.P.	lb.	5.25	-5.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	11.50	-12.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	40.00	-45.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	-	-12.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	-	-
Manila	lb.	-	-
Artificial	lb.	-	-

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	16.50	-17.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	-4.75
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	-7.75
*Ginger	lb.	3.75	-4.00
*Malefern	lb.	16.00	-16.50
*Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	-	-20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	-21.00
*Parsley fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	-8.00
*Pepper, black	lb.	-	-7.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS			
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.57	-.59
South American	lb.	.75	-.80
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.90	-8.00
Oregon	gal.	1.60	-1.65
Peru	lb.	3.50	-3.55
Tolu	lb.	1.15	-1.25

BARKS			
Angostura	lb.	.28	-.30
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.17	-.21
of Tree	lb.	.63	-.65
Buckthorn	lb.	.35	-.45
Calisaya	lb.	.23	-.24
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.95	-1.00
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.19	-.20
Siftings	lb.	.24	-.25
Chestnut	lb.	.12	-.13
Chincona, red quills	lb.	.10	-.1095
Broken	lb.	.65	-.70
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.60	-.70
*Broken	lb.	.70	-.75
*Loxa, pale, ba.	lb.	-	-
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	-	-
*Maracabo, yellow, powd.	lb.	-	-
Condurango	lb.	.11	-.12
Cotton Root	lb.	.18	-.20
Cramp (true)	lb.	.55	-.60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	-.11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.095	-.10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	-.15
Select bdls.	lb.	.20	-.21
*Nominal	lb.	-	-

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.

NEW YORK

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

ESSENTIAL OILS

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers

New York

ESSENTIAL - OILS

Hemlock	lb.	.10	-.11
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	-.1095
Mezerion	lb.	.22	-.23
Oak, red	lb.	.08	-.09
White	lb.	.08	-.09
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.13	-.14
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	-.13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	-.1395
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.18	-.20
Northern	lb.	.20	-.21
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	-.28
of Fruit	lb.	.31	-.32
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.20	-.23
Select	lb.	.30	-.35
Simaruba	lb.	.63	-.69
Soap, whole	lb.	.22	-.24
Cut	lb.	.16	-.19
Crushed	lb.	.16	-.19
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	-	-.55
of Tree	lb.	.23	-.24
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	-.09
White	lb.	.16	-.17
White Pine	lb.	.07	-.08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	-.08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.26	-.35
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	-.08

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.74	-.79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.27	-.28
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	-.30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.20	-1.25
Para	lb.	.70	-.73
Surinam	lb.	.75	-.80
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.25	-5.25
Cuts	lb.	3.25	-3.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	-3.50
South American	lb.	2.95	-3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	-1.75
Green Label	lb.	1.55	-1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	-1.35
*XX	lb.	1.34	-1.39
Powdered	lb.	1.35	-1.40
Fish	lb.	.65	-.69
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.67	-.70
Juniper	lb.	.07	-.08
Laurel	lb.	.10	-.11
Poke	lb.	.12	-.13
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	-.13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	-.16
Sloe	lb.	.40	-.42

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.75	-.76
Powdered	lb.	.90	-1.00
Borage	lb.	.59	-.69
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.05	-2.60
Chamomile, German	lb.	-	-
Hungarian type	lb.	.50	-.55
Roman	lb.	.84	-.85
Spanish	lb.	.42	-.50
Clover Tops	lb.	.13	-.15
Dogwood	lb.	.17	-.18
Elder	lb.	.31	-.32
Insect, open	lb.	.30	-.33
*Closed	lb.	.38	-.39
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.25	-.30
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	-.35
*Koussou	lb.	-	-.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	-.25
Select	lb.	-	-.35
*Nominal	lb.	-	-

Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	-.37
Without Leaves	lb.	.60	-.63
Malva, blue	lb.	2.50	-3.00
Black	lb.	.40	-.45
Mullein	lb.	1.79	-1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	-2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	-1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	-.70
Saffron, American	lb.	.36	-.38
Valencia	lb.	14.95	-15.90
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	-	-

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	-1.05
Cape	lb.	.15	-.16
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	-.10
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	-	-1.00
Powdered	lb.	-	-1.10
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	-1.52
Powdered	lb.	1.49	-1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	-.51
*Seconds	lb.	-	-
Sorts Amber	lb.	.19	-.21
Powdered	lb.	-	-.45
*Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	-4.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	3.25	-3.50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	-1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	-.35
Catechu	lb.	.20	-.23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.10	-1.15
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	-.25
Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	-1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	-2.05
Guaiac	lb.	1.70	-1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	-.90
Kino	lb.	.49	-.59
Mastic	lb.	-	-1.10
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.80	-.90
Sorts	lb.	.70	-.78
Siftings	lb.	-	-1.50
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	-.15
Tears	lb.	.18	-.30
Sandarac	lb.	.71	-.72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	-.39
Sorts	lb.	.28	-.30
Spruce	lb.	.63	-.72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	-1.85
Thus, per bbl.	250-lb.	18.20	-18.45
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.15	-4.25
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	-3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	-2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	-	-
*Seconds	lb.	-	-
Thirds	lb.	-	-

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.50	-.60
Balmomy	lb.	.11	-.13
Bay, true	lb.	-	-
Belladonna	lb.	.70	-.80
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	-.19
Buchu, short	lb.	3.00	-3.25
*Long	lb.	3.00	-3.25
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	-3.60
American	lb.	.29	-.35
Catnip	lb.	.15	-.16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	-.07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	-.40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	-	-.40
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	-.58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	-.19
Conium	lb.	.29	-.32
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	-.13
Damiana	lb.	.15	-.16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.16	-.17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	-	-.45
Imported	lb.	.38	-.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	-.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.16	-.17
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	-.11
*Habenaria, German	lb.	-	-
*Russian	lb.	1.20	-1.25
Domestic	lb.	1.05	-1.10
Henna	lb.	.31	-.32
Horhound	lb.	.21	-.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.38	-.40
Laurel	lb.	.119	-1194
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	-.11
Liverwort	lb.	.29	-.35
Lobelia	lb.	.12	-.14
Matico	lb.	.28	-.30
*Marjoram, German	lb.	-	-
*French	lb.	-	-
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	-.17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	-.83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	-.28
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	-.29
Pichi	lb.	.11	-.12
Prince's Pine	lb.	-	-.40
*Nominal	lb.	-	-

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rue	lb.	—	—	.50
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.16	—	.18
Spanish	lb.	.16	—	.17
Savory	lb.	.23	—	.23½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	—	.80
Siftings	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.45
Tinnevely	lb.	.13	—	.20
Pods	lb.	.12	—	.13
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.17	—	.19
Spearmin American	lb.	.20	—	.22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.20	—	.22
Stramonium	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tansy	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.14	—	.14½
French	lb.	.11	—	.12
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06½	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.14	—	.17
Wormwood imported	lb.	.07	—	.08
Yerba Santa	lb.	—	—	—

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	—	.44
Powdered	lb.	.48	—	.55
German	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	2.95	—	3.40
Alkanet	lb.	.79	—	.80
Althea, cut	lb.	.35	—	.40
Whole	lb.	.37	—	.40
Angelica American	lb.	.59	—	.69
Imported	lb.	.79	—	.98
Arnica	lb.	.24½	—	.25
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.56	—	.60
Bernuda	lb.	.41	—	.45
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	—	.16
Bamboo Rrier	lb.	.09	—	.10
Bearsfoot	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Belladonna	lb.	1.65	—	1.90
Powdered	lb.	.14	—	.17
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.10	—	.12
Beth	lb.	—	—	.75
Blood	lb.	.32	—	.34
Blueflag	lb.	.26	—	.27
Bryonia	lb.	.19	—	.21
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.18	—	.19
American	lb.	.60	—	.75
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.10	—	.12
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.10	—	.12
Cohosh, black	lb.	1.45	—	2.00
Blue	lb.	.24	—	.29
Colchicum	lb.	.21	—	.22
Colombo, whole	lb.	.19	—	.20
Comfrey	lb.	.26	—	.28
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.26	—	.27
Echinacea	lb.	.39	—	.45
Elecampane	lb.	.15	—	.16
Galangal	lb.	.07	—	.09
Gelsemium	lb.	.20	—	.22
Gentian	lb.	.07	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.23
Geranium	lb.	.26	—	.28
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	—	—	—
Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	—	—
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	—	—
Northwestern	lb.	—	—	—
Southern	lb.	5.30	—	5.35
Golden Seal	lb.	5.85	—	6.00
Powdered	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	.21	—	.22
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Imported	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.40	—	3.45
Powdered	lb.	3.70	—	3.75
Rio, whole	lb.	—	—	.55
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19
Jalap, whole	lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.80	—	.90
Lady Slipper	lb.	.29	—	.30
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.32	—	.34
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.34	—	.35
Selected	lb.	.73	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.29
Lovage, American	lb.	.16	—	.19
Manaca	lb.	—	—	—
Mandrake	lb.	—	—	—
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

Ibero-American Export Co.,

INCORPORATED

10 Bridge Street, New York

OFFER

Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.31	—	.32
Verona	lb.	.28	—	.29
*Finger	lb.	2.08	—	2.12
Pareira Brava	lb.	.33	—	.34
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.65	—	.75
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.09	—	.10
Rhatany	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.52	—	.90
Chips	lb.	.70	—	.75
Cuts	lb.	.74	—	2.45
High Dried	lb.	.80	—	.85
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	—	.82
American	lb.	.38	—	.43
Mexican	lb.	.31	—	.33
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.02	—	1.05
Southern	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Serpentaria	lb.	.16	—	.17
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.45	—	.48
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.46	—	.49
Stripped	lb.	.30	—	.32
Spikenard	lb.	.15	—	.17
Squill, white	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.12	—	.14
Stone	lb.	.55	—	.57
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.65	—	.67
True (Aletris)	lb.	—	—	1.45
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	—
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese	lb.	—	—	1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	—	.15
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	11	—	12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.24	—	.25
Star	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	—	—	—
South American	lb.	—	—	.14½
Caraway, African	lb.	.45	—	.47
*Dutch	lb.	.68	—	.69
Domestic	lb.	.65	—	.70
Cardamom, fair bleached	lb.	.43	—	.45
Celery	lb.	3.45	—	3.70
Colchicum	lb.	.39	—	.40
Conium	lb.	.08½	—	.08¾
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.11	—	.11¼
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.17½	—	.19
Bleached	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
*Cumini, Levant	lb.	.16	—	.16½
*Malta	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	—	—	—
Dill	lb.	—	—	—
Fennel, French	lb.	—	—	—
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	18.25	—	19.00
Flax, whole	lb.	.11	—	.12
Ground	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Foenugreek	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	—	—	—
*Russian	lb.	.08½	—	.06
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.40	—	.45
Larkspur	lb.	—	—	—
Lobelia	lb.	—	—	—
Mustard, Barl	lb.	—	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	.22	—	.23
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.26	—	.27
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.11	—	.11¼
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.35	—	.40
*English, yellow	lb.	.23	—	.25
Parsley	lb.	.65	—	.70
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.36	—	.36½
Russian blue	lb.	1.19	—	1.23
Indian	lb.	—	—	—
Quince	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Japanese small	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Donestic	lb.	—	—	—

Sabadilla	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stramonium	lb.	.36	—	.39
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.12	—	.13
South American	lb.	.12	—	.13
Manchurian	lb.	—	—	—
Worm, American	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Levant	lb.	1.00	—	1.10

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	—	.19
Bombay	lb.	.14	—	.15
Japan	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.25	—	.26
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.46	—	.47
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cassia Buds	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.30	—	.33
Mombasa	lb.	.41	—	.42
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.58½	—	.60
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.17	—	.18
Amboyas	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	—	.12½
Cochin "P"	lb.	.49	—	.50
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.44	—	.45
Japan	lb.	.32½	—	.33
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.30	—	.30½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Pepper, Black, Sing.	lb.	—	—	—
White	lb.	—	—	—
Pimento, Select	lb.	—	—	—

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.38	—	.39
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.45	—	.46
Light, refined	lb.	.47	—	.48
Dark	lb.	.32	—	.34
Candelilla	lb.	.89	—	.90
Caranaba, Flor	lb.	.88	—	.89
No. 1	lb.	.80	—	.82
No. 2	lb.	.68	—	.70
No. 3	lb.	.16	—	.17
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.18	—	.24
White	lb.	.35	—	.36
Japan	lb.	.35	—	.36
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.36
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	—	—	—
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	1.24	—	.13
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	—	.16
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	—	—	—
Stearic Acid—	lb.	1.8½	—	.19
Single pressed	lb.	1.9½	—	.20
Double pressed	lb.	2.0½	—	.21
Triple pressed	lb.	—	—	—

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—	3.50
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—	7.00
*70 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—	8.60
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—	10.00
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	1.9½	—	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Red	lb.	.04½	—	.06
Ground	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	.20½	—	.21½
Chrome	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Potash lump	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Ground	lb.	.09½	—	.11
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	—	—	6.38
Soda, Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Aluminium chloride, liq.	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Low grade	lb.	.11	—	.12½
Aluminium hydrate light	lb.	.10	—	.11
Heavy	lb.	.40	—	.42
Arsenic, white	lb.	.30	—	.35
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.09	—	.12
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car.	lb.	.07	—	.09
*20 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	—
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	—	.08
*16 deg. carboys	lb.	.16	—	.18½
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.16	—	.18
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	—	—	—
*Granulated, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Lump	lb.	—	—	—
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	5.00	—	8.50
Domestic	lb.	.60	—	.70
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	lb.	.08	—	.08½
lbs. bulk	lb.	—	—	—
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .054
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	— 100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate	lb.	.114	— .124
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02	— .024
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.11	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	— 24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	— 34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	— 45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .094
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.144	— .154
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.084	— .09
Second hands	lb.	.084	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.124	— .13
Coppers, f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.10
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	.330	— .350
Refined	gal.	—	— 5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 48 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .11
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .12
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .12
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.	lb.	.13	— .14
Broken Cakes	lb.	.134	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.14	— .144
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	.85	— .86
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.094	— .094
Foreign	lb.	—	— .104
Sulphur, basic	lb.	—	— .084
White, Basic Carb. Amer.	lb.	—	— .094
dry	lb.	—	— .104
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .104
English	lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution	gal.	.154	— .194
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	— 44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	— 70.00
Muriatic acid,	lb.	.014	— .02
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .024
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.024	— .034
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.60	— .70
Nickel oxide	lb.	.15	— .16
Salts, single	lb.	.13	— .14
double	lb.	.064	— .06
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys ..	lb.	.074	— .08
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.074	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.074	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.084	— .08
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .054
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .054
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .054
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .054
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	— .95
Yellow	lb.	.75	— .80
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.65	— .70
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.364	— .374
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.25	— .30
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.39	— .40
Japanese	lb.	.33	— .34
Muriate, basic 80 p.c.	ton	300.00	— 350.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Yellow	lb.	.85	— .95
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.274	— .274
Refined	lb.	.314	— .314
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	lb.	1.35	— 1.70
In bbls.	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.14	— .15
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda. Am. 100 lb.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .35
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.60	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.324
Refined	lb.	.064	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.14	— .16
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.32	— .34
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.50
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.50
Sod. Sulph. G'ph salt 100 lbs.	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.06	— .064
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.034	— .04
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	65.00	— 70.00
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—	—
*Nominal	—	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:
Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street
New York City

Also:
Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials
and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid		
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	— 13.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	— 22.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	— 28.00
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.274 — .28
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18 — .21
Chloride	lb.	.14 — .15
Oxide, French	lb.	.12 — .13
Leaded	lb.	.084 — .104
Sulphate	lb.	.044 — .064

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials
and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.)	lb.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	1.00	— 1.15	
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .55
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.124	— .14
Flake	lb.	.084	— .10
Phenol	lb.	.15	— .25
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	— 20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.	20	— .25	
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .174
*Toluol, pure	gal.	.25	— .35
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40	— .50

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Acid Metanilic	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.42	— .47
Refined	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27	— .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.40	— .42
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.60	— .80
Anthraquinone	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Benzaldehyde	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Diamidophenol	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.42	— .45
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.17	— .18
*Nominal	—	—	—

Diethylaniline	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .80
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.40	— .42
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.40	— .50
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.50	— .55
Diphenylamine	lb.	.75	— .90
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—
G' Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylantraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monochlorobenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Sublimed	lb.	.75	— .85
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.50	— .55
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .19
Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.40	— .45
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .70
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .65
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Tolidin	lb.	.50	— .55
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
m-Toluylenediamine	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, pure	gal.	—	—
Xylene, Com.	gal.	—	—

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Acid Orange	lb.	—	—
Acid Orange II	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	10.00	— 14.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Alpine Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	4.00	— 8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.45	— 1.75
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— 2.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	— 12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	9.25	— 13.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	.85	— .95
Direct Black	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Direct Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.35	— 3.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	18.50	— 20.00
Direct Violet con't.	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Erythrosine	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
*Nominal	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	-12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	- 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	-13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	10.00	-12.00
Malachite Green Crystals	lb.	6.50	- 7.25
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	- 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.15	- 3.25
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.65	- .70
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.70	- .75
Jet	lb.	.90	- 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	- 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.70	- 1.00
Oil Orange	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Orange Y. conc.	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	18.00	-23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	-10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	75.00	-80.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	.50	- .60
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	-13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.45	- .45
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	- .45
Sulphur Green	lb.	.40	- 2.50
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	.60	- .70
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	- 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Victoria blue B.	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	8.50	- 9.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	- 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33	- .34
Seed	lb.	.08 1/2	- .11
Carmin No. 40	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	.80	- .90
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.15	- 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	- .30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Chinese	lb.	.33	- .35
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill.	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.12 1/2	- .15
*Aleppay	lb.	.12	- .13 1/2
*Pubna	lb.	.09	- .09 1/2

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	- .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	- .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	45.00	-50.00
Chips	lb.	.04	- .06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	- .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	-50.00
Chips	lb.	.03 1/2	- .05 1/2
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.17	- .19

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15 1/2	- .17 1/2
Triple	lb.	.18	- .20
Concentrated	lb.	.25	- .28
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.20	- .22
Tablet	lb.	Nominal	
Liquid	lb.	Nominal	
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
*English	lb.	.22	- .28
*Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Plavine	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.26	- .29
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.14	- .18
*Nominal.			

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	- .32
Hematin Extract	lb.	.20	- .23
Crystals	lb.	.20	- .25
Hyperic, liquid	lb.	.30	- .35
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	- .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Logwood, solid	lb.	.23	- .25
Crystals	lb.	.24	- .29
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.12	- .15
Contract	lb.	.10 1/2	- .10 3/4
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	- .25
Paste	lb.	.12	- .14
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., liq.	lb.	.06 1/2	- .07

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	- .90
Domestic	lb.	.70	- .75
Prussian blue	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Soluble	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	- .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	- .14

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	-150.00
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	-75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	-16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	-62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	-50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	-65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	-16.00
Ground	ton	17.50	-18.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	-15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	-29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	125.00	-130.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	75.00	-85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	-64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.03	- .03 1/2
bbls.	lb.	.03 1/2	- .04 1/2
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	.03 1/2	- .04 1/2
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.17	- .18
Common	lb.	.23 1/2	- .24
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.19	- .20
Cubes, Java	lb.	.05	- .06
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/2	- .04 1/2
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 1/2	- .08 1/2
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	- .14
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	- .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	- .10
Muskego, 23-30 p.c. tan,	lb.	.01 1/2	- .02 1/2
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	Nominal	
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04 1/2	- .05
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.07	- .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 1/2	- .10
*Clarified	lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	lb.	.01	- .01 1/2
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.08	- .10 1/2
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.30	- 1.35
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	—
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	85.00	-90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	-150.00
Nominal.			

Degras, American	lb.	.12	- .13
English	lb.	.13	- .14
Neutral	lb.	.20	- .23
Horse	lb.	.16 1/2	- .17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	—	- 2.10
Off prime	gal.	1.60	- 1.65
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.40	- 1.45
No. 1	gal.	1.30	- 1.35
No. 2	gal.	1.20	- 1.25
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.10	- 1.15
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	- 1.20
White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	- 1.22
Northern, crude	gal.	.90	- .95
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.90	- .95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	- 2.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 1.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 1.75
Dark	gal.	—	- .90
Prime	gal.	—	- 1.50
Oleo Oil	lb.	.23	- .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	- 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17 1/2	- .18 1/2
Saponified	lb.	.17 1/2	- .17 1/2
*Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 2.18
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 2.13
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold			
test	gal.	—	- 2.15
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.18 1/2	- .19
Double pressed	lb.	.19 1/2	- .20
Triple pressed	lb.	.20 1/2	- .21
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	- 1.15
Prime	gal.	—	- 1.10
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	- 1.20
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	- 1.30

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.26	- .27
Cases	lb.	.27	- .28
No. 3	lb.	.25	- .26
Cocconut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16 1/2	- .16 1/2
Tanks	lb.	.15 1/2	- .15 1/2
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.17 1/2	- .18
Tanks	lb.	.16	- .16 1/2
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	—	- 20.52
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .18 1/2
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.			
mills, in tanks	lb.	—	- .17 1/2
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21 1/2	- .22 1/2
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	- 1.45
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	- 1.50
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	- 1.52
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	- 1.55
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	- 3.25
*Feet	lb.	—	- .27
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.20	- .22
*Benin	lb.	—	—
Niger	lb.	.17	- .18
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	- .19
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	- .19 1/2
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.21 1/2	- .22 1/2
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	- 1.25
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.57	- .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	- .57
Popp. Seed	gal.	—	- 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.70	- 1.80
*Blown	gal.	1.80	- 1.98
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	- .73
Second	gal.	—	- 3.00
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	2.75	- 3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.10	- .10 1/2
New York, bbls.	lb.	.12 1/2	- .13
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	—	- .35
Commercial	lb.	—	- .34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30	gal.	.23	- .24
cold test	gal.	.23	- .24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.23	- .24
Summer	gal.	.42	- .45
*Oxider, light, filtered	gal.	.39	- .43
Dark, filtered	gal.	.65	- .75
Extra cold test	gal.	.28	- .32
Dark steam, refined	gal.	—	- .58
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	—
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34	gal.	—	—
gravity	gal.	.50	- .75
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.40	- .41
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.36	- .38
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	- .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.40	- .47
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	- .42
No. 200	gal.	.35	- .36
No. 100	gal.	.33	- .34
No. 110	gal.	—	—
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous		Starch, Corn, bags & bbls....		Corn, crude, bbls.....lb.	
NAVAL STORES		Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....		*Refined, barrels.....	
(Carloads ex-dock)		Potato, Domestic.....lb.		*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills lb.	
*Spirits Turpentine in bbls. lb.	.76 1/4 - .77	*Imported, duty paid.....lb.		Summer, yellow, prime, bbls lb.	
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.....lb.	.67 - .70			Winter, yellow, prime, bbls lb.	
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.....lb.	.62 - .65			Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	
*Pitch, prime.....200-lb. bbl.	8.00 - 8.25			5-bbl. lots.....gal.	
Rosin, com., to g'd.....80 bbl.	14.22 - 14.50			*Olive, denatured.....gal.	
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.	13.40 - 13.70			*Foots.....lb.	
SHELLAC				Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	
D. C.....lb.	.83 - .84			Niger.....lb.	
*Diamond "I".....lb.	— —			Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	
V. S. O.....lb.	.80 - .81			Peanut, edible.....lb.	
Fine Orange.....lb.	.64 - .67			*Crude, f.o.b. mills.....gal.	
Second Orange.....lb.	.58 - .62			Pine, white steam.....gal.	
T. N.....lb.	.56 - .58			Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	
A. C. Garnet.....lb.	.56 - .58			*Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.....lb.	
Button.....lb.	.77 - .79				
Regular, bleached.....lb.	.56 - .57				
Bone, dry.....lb.	.68 - .69				
OIL CAKE AND MEAL					
*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.....	— 54.50				
f. o. b. New Orleans.....	— —				
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta.....	— 56.00				
Columbia.....	— 53.00				
New Orleans.....	— —				
Corn Cake.....short ton	\$5.00 - \$7.00				
Meal.....short ton	\$9.00 - \$4.26				
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	— 56.00				
Linseed Meal.....short ton	— 56.00				
COCOA					
Bahia.....lb.	.15 - .16 1/4				
Caracas.....lb.	.16 - .17				
Hayti.....lb.	.13 - .14				
Maracaibo.....lb.	.24 - .28				
Trinidad.....lb.	.15 1/2 - .16 1/4				
DEXTRINES AND STARCHES					
*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.	— —				
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow.....lb.	.07 1/2 - .07 3/4				
Potato, white or canary.....lb.	.18 1/2 - .19				
*Nominal.					

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Ar. Fed. War		Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ne	
Powdered.....	9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20	9.20
XXXX.....	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20	9.20
Confectioners A.....	8.90 8.90 8.90	8.90	8.90
Standard Gran.....	9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Mills ga.	.90 - .95
Light, strained.....gal.	1.10 - 1.15
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	— 1.20
White, bleached, winter.....gal.	— 1.22
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	— 2.00
30 deg, cold test.....gal.	— 1.95
40 deg, cold test.....gal.	— 1.75
Dark.....gal.	— .90
Prime.....gal.	— 1.50
Red. (Crude oleic acid).....lb.	.17 1/4 - .18 1/4
Saponified.....lb.	.17 1/4 - .17 1/4
Stearic, single pressed.....lb.	.18 1/4 - .19
Double pressed.....lb.	.19 1/4 - .20

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.26 - .27
No. 3.....lb.	.25 - .26
Cocanut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls lb.	.16 1/4 - .16 1/4
Ceylon, Tanks.....lb.	.15 1/4 - .15 1/4
Cochin, bbls., Dom.....lb.	.17 1/4 - .18

*Prices fixed by Government. *Nominal.

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white.....lb.	— .12
Yellow.....lb.	— .10
House.....lb.	.10 - .11
Brown.....lb.	— .09
Lard, City.....lb.	— .12 1/4
Compound.....lb.	.23 - .24
Stearine, lard.....lb.	.29 - .29 1/4
Oleo.....lb.	— .18
Tallow, edible.....lb.	— .17
City, prime.....lb.	— .12
Choice Country.....lb.	.17 1/4 - .18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible.....lb.	.21 1/4 - .21 1/4
City Fancy.....lb.	— .19 1/4
Prime Packers.....lb.	— .19
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.17 1/4 - .20
"A" White.....lb.	.19 1/4 - .20
"B" White.....lb.	.18 - .18 1/4
Yellow.....lb.	.16 1/4 - .17
Brown.....lb.	.17 - .17 1/4
Bone.....lb.	.11 - .12 1/4
House.....lb.	.15 1/4 - .15 1/4
Stearine, prime oleo.....lb.	— .20 1/4
Lard, city steam.....lb.	.27 - .27 1/4

*Nominal. *Buyers' Tanks.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from February 1 to February 8—Exports for the month of December

Imports

ALMOND OIL—	
15 cs., London, Ungerer & Co.	
AMMONIUM MURIATE—	
26 csks., Bristol, Innis, Speiden & Co.	
20 csks., Bristol, C. De P. Field & Co.	
34 csks., Brest, Durex Chemical Corporation	
ANILINE COLORS—	
6 kegs, Brest, F. Hemingway, Inc.	
6 csks., Brest, F. Hemingway, Inc.	
5 kegs, Brest, F. Hemingway, Inc.	
9 csks., Brest, H. M. Yelenka Co.	
171 csks., Liverpool, Read, Holiday & Sons	
3 kegs, Liverpool, Read, Holiday & Sons	
ANTIMONY OXIDE, WHITE—	
5 csks., Brest, Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Co.	
ARGOLS, CRUDE—	
100 csks., Brest, Tartar Chemical Co.	
BARK, DYEING—	
400 seroons, Monto Cristy, Tanner's Council of U. S. A.	
1,615 seroons, Monto Cristy, Marden, Orth & Hasting	
BAY RUM—	
2 cs., St. Thomas, R. M. Luce	
BEES WAX—	
161 bgs., Azua, Sugar Products Co.	
50 bgs., Cabairien, D. Steengraef	
2 bbls., Jacmel, W. & A. Leaman	
45 bgs., Port De Paix, H. Mann & Co.	
12 pkgs., Santo Domingo, F. Ricart & Co.	
36 bgs., Santo Domingo, F. Ricart & Co.	
13 bgs., Macoris, F. Ricart & Co.	
5 bgs., Macoris, F. Ricart & Co.	
5 bgs., Macoris, Sugar Products Co.	
50 bgs., Macoris, Yglesias & Co., Inc.	

13 bgs., Macoris, W. R. Grace & Co.	
6 bgs., Santo Domingo, J. J. Julia & Co.	
2 seroons, Macoris, W. R. Grace & Co.	
10 bgs., Macoris, J. J. Julia & Co.	
17 bgs., Samana, J. J. Julia & Co.	
16 bgs., Samana, Yglesias & Co., Inc.	
26 bgs., Samana, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.	
2 seroons, Samana, C. C. Mingel Bros. & Co.	
50 bxs., Samana, Sugar Products Co.	
BITTER WOOD—	
26 tons, Port Antonio, J. E. Kerr Co.	
CACAO—	
2,000 bgs., Bahia, Balfour, Williamson & Co.	
550 bgs., Bahia, Balfour, Williamson & Co.	
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—	
5 drums, San Juan, Shipley Continental Supply Co.	
CARNAUBA WAX—	
43 bgs., Pernambuco, In transit	
45 bgs., Pernambuco, In transit	
232 bgs., Ceara, Irving National Bank	
580 bgs., Ceara, Lazard Freres	
280 bgs., Ceara, In transit	
100 bgs., Ceara First National Bank	
CASTOR BEANS—	
32 bgs., Azua, Sugar Products Co.	
551 bgs., Port De Paix, H. Mann & Co.	
92 bgs., Port De Paix, Huttlinger & Struller	
CHALK—	
4,300 tons (in bulk), London, J. F. Whitney & Co.	
Quantity, (in bulk), Queenstown, H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Co.	
10 bbls., Bristol, Schieffelin & Co.	
27 bgs., Bristol, Schieffelin & Co.	
200 sks., Bristol, National Aniline & Chemical Co.	
200 bgs., Bristol, National Aniline & Chemical Co.	

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—	
160 kegs, London, Brown Bros. & Co.	
CHICLE GUM—	
20 bales, Progreso, F. S. Smith	
1 bbl., Santo Domingo, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.	
4,453 bgs., Vera Cruz, Wrigley & Co.	
26 bgs., Vera Cruz, H. Marquardt & Co.	
39 pkgs., Puerto Colombia, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.	
77 bgs., Puerto Colombia, Dod & Restoy	
150 bgs., Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela Trading Co.	
CITRIC ACID—	
60 kegs, Liverpool, Brown Bros. & Co.	
CLOVES—	
416 bgs., Liverpool United Fruit Co.	
COCO NUT OIL—	
1 tin, Puerto Colombia, B. Grover	
COCOA BEANS—	
200 bgs., Port De Paix, A. O. Anderson Trading Co.	
168 bgs., Port De Paix, Huttlinger & Struller	
378 bgs., Jeremie, W. Schall & Co.	
15 bgs., Jeremie, Lyon & Co.	
1,514 bgs., Jeremie, W. Schall & Co.	
550 bgs., Jeremie, W. R. Grace & Co.	
415 bgs., Port De Paix, H. Mann & Co.	
63 bgs., Port De Paix, Huttlinger & Struller	
500 bgs., Santo Domingo, F. Ricart & Co., Inc.	
50 bgs., Santo Domingo, W. Schall & Co.	
300 bgs., Macoris, J. Aron & Co.	
391 bgs., Macoris, F. Ricart & Co.	
140 bgs., Macoris, J. J. Aron & Co.	
400 bgs., Macoris, R. Desvervigne	
1,100 bgs., Macoris, Frame Leayercraft & Co.	
1,286 bgs., Macoris, W. R. Grace & Co.	
37 bgs., Macoris, N. P. Hache	
1,818 bgs., Macoris, J. J. Julia & Co.	
45 bgs., Macoris, D. Moos & Co.	
70 bgs., Macoris Porcilla, Vincini & Co.	

Exports

95 bgs., Macoris, H. H. Pike & Co., Inc.
 132 bgs., Macoris, F. Ricart & Co.
 310 bgs., Sanchez, F. Ricart & Co.
 583 bgs., Sanchez, W. Schall & Co.
 400 bgs., Sanchez, Vulcan Trading Corporation
 440 bgs., Panama, Yglesias, Lobo & Co.
 605 bgs., Panama, J. J. Julia & Co.
 251 bgs., Samana, A. E. Anderson Trading Co.
 67 bgs., Samana Frame, Leaycraft & Co.
 325 bgs., Samana, W. R. Grace & Co.
 73 bgs., Samana, N. P. Hache
 30 bgs., Monto Cristy, Yglesias, Lobo & Co.
 929 bgs., Samana, W. Schall & Co., Inc.
 16 bgs., Trinidad, Middleton & Co.
 51 bgs., Cristobal, Eggers & Heinlein
 96 bgs., Cristobal, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.
 500 bgs., Bahia, W. R. Grace & Co.

COPAIBA BALSAM—
 609 cs., Para, In transit

COPAIBA OIL—
 50 cs., Para, H. A. Astlett & Co.

COPRA—
 200 bgs., Samana, Franklin Baker Co.
 174 bgs., Samana Yglesias & Co., Inc.
 40 bgs., Trinidad, G. Pierre Manufacturing Co.
 30 bgs., Jamaica, Franklin, Baker Co.

COTTON SEED OIL—
 300 bbls., St. Marc, W. R. Grace & Co.

CRESYLIC ACID—
 40 drums, Hull, The J. J. Lewis Manufacturing Co.

DANDELION ROOT—
 30 bgs., London, Brown Bros. & Co.

DIVI-DIVI—
 205 bgs., Santo Domingo, Neuss, Hesslein & Co.
 180 bgs., Monto Cristy, Marden, Orth & Hastings

ESSENTIAL OIL—
 1 cs., London, A. P. Brown & Bro.

GERANIUM OIL—
 3 drums, London, J. D. Lawson

GUM, MEDICINAL—
 4 bgs., London, Schieffelin & Co.

HONEY—
 300 bbls., Havana, Sugar Products Co.
 125 bbls., Havana, Hildreth & Segelken
 100 bbls., Caribarien, M. Betancourt
 64 bbls., Nuevitas, Sugar Products Co.
 25 bbls., Samana, Sugar Products Co.
 100 bbls., Vera Cruz, United Trading Corporation
 11 cs., Vera Cruz, A. W. Donly

IODINE—
 545 kegs, South Pacific Ports, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen
 170 kegs, South Pacific Ports, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen

IPCAC ROOT—
 6 bales, South Pacific Ports, George Amsinck & Co.
 7 bgs., Panama, Hollinshurst & Co.
 41 bgs., Rio de Janeiro, National Bank of South Africa
 23 bbls., Rio de Janeiro, Lloyd Brasileiro
 12 bgs., Santos, H. P. Finlay & Co.
 21 pkgs., Bahia, A. Hirsh & Co.
 4 cs., Puerto Colombia, Heilbron, Wolff Co.
 1 bg., Puerto Colombia, Commercial Bank of Spanish America

IRON OXIDE—
 18 cks., Liverpool, J. McNulty & Co.
 40 drums, Liverpool, F. A. Reichard & Co.

JALAP ROOT—
 9 bgs., Vera Cruz, J. Harris
 10 bgs., Vera Cruz, W. H. Peabody & Co.

LEAVES, MEDICINAL—
 2 bales, London, Peek & Velsor

LICORICE PASTE—
 10 cs., London, In transit

LICORICE ROOT—
 2,305 bales, Patras, McAndrews & Forbes Co.

LIME JUICE—
 33 cks., Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.
 2 hds., Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.
 20 cs., Trinidad, Middleton & Co.

LIME OIL—
 7 cs., Dominica, Middleton & Co.

MEDICINES, MISCELLANEOUS—
 4 pkgs., Vera Cruz, In transit

MENTHOL—
 90 cs., London, National Bank of South Africa

MERCURY—
 44 flasks, Vera Cruz, Estevo, Ruiz & Co.

NUTMEGS—
 106 bgs., Trinidad, Royal Bank of Canada
 10 cs., London, Baring Bros. & Co.
 50 cs., London, Guaranty Trust Co.
 30 cs., London, National Bank of South Africa
 100 cs., London, M. Sulzer
 20 cs., London, In transit

OIL, MEDICINAL—
 20 cs., London, Dodge & Olcott Co., Inc.

OXALIC ACID—
 46 csks., Bristol, A. Klipstein & Co.

PHENAZONE—
 2 kegs, London, Bengal Trading Co.

PERFUMERY—
 42 cs., Havre, A. H. Smith & Co.
 9 cs., Havre, E. H. Burr
 24 cs., Genoa, T. Personeni
 73 cs., Havre, E. H. Burr
 72 cs., Havre, Chas. Baez

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—
 116,000 bbls., Puerto Lobos, Standard Oil Co.
 65,000 bbls., Puerto Lobos, Tide Water Oil Co.
 1 pkg., Puerto Colombia, De Lima Correa & Cortissoz
 75,000 bbls., Puerto Lobos, Mexican Petroleum Co.

QUEBRACHO—
 5,967 bgs., Buenos Aires, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
 2,443 bgs., Buenos Ayres, E. Naumberg & Co.
 55,826 bgs., Buenos Ayres, New York Quebracho Co.
 2,170 bgs., Buenos Ayres, National Shawmut Bank

SAL AMMONIAC, LUMP—
 18 csks., Bristol, C. De P. Field & Co.

SALTS, DROSS—
 9 csks., Brest, A. Klipstein & Co.

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—
 100 bales, Tampico, D. L. Bretzfelder & Bros.
 114 bgs., Vera Cruz, Consolidated Rolling Mills & Foundries Co.

SHAVING POWDER—
 1 bx., Trinidad, Colgate & Co.

SENNA LEAVES—
 180 bales, London, Centaur & Co.

SHAVING CREAM—
 7 cs., London, Park & Tilford
 1 cs., Trinidad, Colgate & Co.

SILVER SULPHIDE—
 20 cs., South Pacific Ports, W. R. Grace & Co., Inc.
 6 cs., South Pacific Ports, W. R. Grace & Co., Inc.

SOAP—
 6 cs., London, W. Janvier, Inc.

SPONGES—
 20 bales, Havana, Lasker & Bernstein

SULPHUR—
 2 kegs, Liverpool, Nakenworth Co.

TALC—
 200 bgs., Genoa, L. A. Salomon & Bros.

TAMARINDS—
 61 bbls., St. Kitts, F. B. Ross

THYMOL CRYSTALS—
 2 cs., London, Ungerer & Co.

TOILET SOAP—
 3 cs., Brest, Lamont, Corless & Co.

TOILET WATER—
 8 cs., London, W. Janvier, Inc.

TOLU BALSAM—
 37 cs., Puerto Colombia, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.
 16 cs., Puerto Colombia, Mercantile Bank of the Americas
 20 bgs., Puerto Colombia, Neuss, Hesslein & Co.
 19 bxs., Puerto Colombia, I. Brandon & Bros.

TUNA GUM—
 49 bgs., Parama, I. Brandon & Bros.

VANILLA BEANS—
 48 cs., Vera Cruz, Graham, Hinckley & Co.
 27 cs., Vera Cruz, H. Marquardt & Co.
 216 cs., Vera Cruz, Dodge & Olcott Co.
 20 cs., Vera Cruz, H. Marquardt & Co.

WATER, MINERAL—
 1 bx., Antilla, Dearborn Chemical Co.

ZINC SULPHIDE—
 1 cs., London, C. A. Sykes

ACID, CARBOLIC—
 100 lbs., Chile; 110 lbs., Spain; 193 lbs., Cuba; 9 lbs., British West Indies

ACID, NITRIC—
 21 lbs., Hayti; 14,157 lbs., Cuba; 32 lbs., Jamaica; 280 lbs., Mexico

ACID, SULPHURIC—
 88,232 lbs., Cuba; 2,775 lbs., Virgin Islands; 64,688 lbs., British Guiana; 22 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 92 lbs., San Domingo

ALCOHOL—
 27 gal., Hongkong; 1,401 lbs., British West Africa; 6 lbs., Panama

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
 32,830 gal., France; 4 lbs., Hayti

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
 280,960 lbs., Chile; 96 lbs., Cuba; 7,600 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 4,400 lbs., Ecuador

CHALK, CRUDE—
 3,070 tons, England

COAL TAR—
 110 lbs., Strait Settlements; 4 bbls., Venezuela; 4 bbls., San Domingo

COPPER SULPHATE—
 130 lbs., Brazil; 1,830 lbs., Peru; 5 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 4,612 lbs., Cuba

CORN STARCH—
 2,520 lbs., Panama, 2,450 lbs., Nicaragua; 12,000 lbs., Cuba

FLAX SEED—
 15 bushels, Bermuda; 6 bushels, Panama

FLAX SEED, OIL—
 16,639 gal., Belgium; 4,577 gal., Virgin Islands; 100 gal., Dutch West Indies; 640 gal., French West Indies; 405 gal., British West Indies

GLUCOSE—
 484,495 lbs., England

HONEY—
 334 bbls., British West Africa

HOPS—
 40,950 lbs., Cuba; 10 lbs., Virgin Islands; 10 lbs., Dutch West Indies

GLYCERIN—
 100 lbs., British South Africa; 56,803 lbs., England; 153 lbs., Costa Rica

LIME—
 20 bbls., Panama

LIME CHLORIDE—
 121,032 lbs., Cuba; 18,650 lbs., Brazil; 8 lbs., Dutch Guiana

MALT—
 9,805 bushels, France

MOLASSES—
 50 gal., Panama;

PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—
 282,196 lbs., England

SODIUM, SILICATE—
 19,500 lbs., Panama; 3,629 lbs., China; 44,350 lbs., Brazil

SULPHUR—
 15 tons, Peru; 33 tons, Trinidad; 1 ton, Jamaica; 1 ton, Barbados; 2 tons, Mexico; 6 tons, French West Indies; 12 tons, Cuba

SYRUP—
 445 gals., Panama; 6 gals., Honduras; 9,900 gals., England; 97,867 gals., Norway; 4 gals., Sweden; 6 gals., Hayti

VEGETABLE OIL—
 2,520 lbs., Jamaica; 2,250 lbs., Brazil; 8,325 lbs., Hayti; 600 lbs., Virgin Islands; 15,475 lbs., Cuba; 15,023 lbs., Trinidad; 996 lbs., British West Indies

ZINC OXIDE—
 200 lbs., British West Indies; 3,435 lbs., San Domingo; 1,664 lbs., Venezuela; 510 lbs., Uruguay; 2,255 lbs., Peru; 3,000 lbs., Dutch Guiana

Patents

Granted December 10, 1918

- 1,268,903—Frederick C. Atkinson, Indianapolis, Ind. Process of reducing fats and mixtures containing the same to powder form.
- 1,286,932—George B. Burnham, Berkeley, Cal. Process of recovering potassium chlorid from saline waters.
- 1,287,023—Julius E. Hornung, Ann Arbor, Mich. Dispensing device.
- 1,287,041—Morduch L. Kaplan, Brooklyn, N. Y. Process of preparing manganese peroxid.
- 1,287,046—Fred E. Knapp, San Diego, Cal. Fluid-drawing siphon for bottles.
- 1,287,151—Frederick Wambach, Greenwich, Conn. Bottle rack.
- 1,287,191—Alfred L. Bernardin, Evansville, Ind. Bottle-cap.
- 1,287,237—James E. Connolly, Baltimore, Md. Bottle-stopper.
- 1,287,308—Albert Henning, Leytonstone, England. Nozzle for bottles, tubes, etc.
- 1,287,429—Raymond B. Price, New York, N. Y., assignor to Rubber Regenerating Company. Process of making rubber bags, bottles, and the like.
- 1,287,472—Mark Sheld, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill. Production of nitrogen.
- 1,287,490—William B. Smith and Verna D. Smith, Detroit, Mich. Tube connection for hot water bottles.
- 1,287,528—Otto C. Vettermann, Pingree Grove, Ill. Funnel.
- 1,287,547—Lee Williams, Texarkana, Texas. Bottle-closure.

Patent No. 1,981,897, dated December 16, 1913, to Paul Ehrlich and Alfred Bertheim, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, assignors to Farbwerke Vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning, of Hochst-on-the-Main, Germany, a corporation of Germany, for "Medicinal Preparation." License applied for by Phenarsenyl Distributing Company, of 154 Nassau St., New York City.

Patent No. 1,981,897, dated December 16, 1913, to Paul Ehrlich and Alfred Bertheim, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, assignors to Farbwerke Vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning, of Hochst-on-the-Main, Germany, a corporation of Germany, for "Medicinal Preparation." License applied for by Phenarsenyl Distributing Company, of 154 Nassau St., New York City.

Patent No. 860,958, dated July 23, 1907, to Wiland Astfalk, of Tegel, near Berlin, Germany, a corporation, for "Hydraulic press." License applied for by Heulings Lippincott and Alfred J. Major, receivers of Camden Iron Works, of Camden, N. J.

Patent No. 782,739, dated Feb. 14, 1905, to Emil Fischer, of Berlin, Germany, assignor to the firm of E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Germany, a copartnership, for "C-C-Dialkyl-barbituric acid and process of making same." License applied for by Takamine Laboratory, Inc., of 120 Broadway, New York City.

Granted December 17, 1918

- 1,287,841—Carl Bergquist, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to F. W. Tunnell & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Vegetable glue or adhesive.
- 1,287,873—Thomas N. Cahill and James T. Turner, Round Mountain, Nev. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,287,940—Guy Carey Fricker, Luton, England. Refining zinc.
- 1,287,974—John G. Gudge, Boston, Mass. Funnel.
- 1,288,058—Maurice Leblanc, Val-sur-Seine, Croissy, France, assignor to Societe Anonyme Pour L'Exploitation Des Procédés Westinghouse-Leblanc, Paris, France. Condensing apparatus.
- 1,288,174—Paul S. Pittenger, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to H. K. Mulford Company. Package and hypodermic syringe.
- 1,288,228—Walter P. Schuck, Portland, Oregon, assignor to Superior Oil and Process Company. Process of treating solid fatty materials.
- 1,288,293—Henri Tobler, Hackensack, N. J., assignor to Citro Chemical Company, Maywood, N. J. Manufacture of organic acids.
- 1,288,398—John R. Eoff, Jr., Washington, D. C. Process of manufacturing glycerol.
- 1,288,406—Joseph H. Gruver, Baltimore, Md., assignor, by direct and mesne assignments, to The Simplex Protective Co., Highlandtown, Baltimore, Md. Non-refillable bottle stopper.
- 1,288,413—Alfred E. Holley, and Harry W. Webb, Oldbury, England, assignors to Chance & Hunt, Ltd. Acid-resisting cement.
- 1,288,429—Frederick B. La Forge, Washington, D. C. Process of manufacturing glucose.
- 1,288,430—Tony Leon, Worcester, Mass. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,288,437—Albert R. Merz, Washington, D. C. Process for rendering water-soluble the potash in cement-mill dust.

Reissues

- 14,568—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. Product containing hydrogenated oil.
- 14,569—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. Hydrogenated oil composition.

New Incorporations

Sanzeri & Kempf, Inc., Brooklyn, capital \$25,000. Chemicals and dyes. A. Kempf, J. and C. Sanzeri, 174 Knoll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Schwarz Drug Co., White Plains, capital \$10,000. D. M. and H. Schwarz, White Plains.

Hunyadi-Janos Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Drugs, medicines and mineral waters. A. M. Hicks, H. Cooper, J. C. Palmer, 629 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Essex Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, active capital \$7,250; 60 shares preferred stock at \$100 each; 250 shares common stock, no par value. A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, P. L. Nieser, 65 Cedar Street, New York.

Huff Sulphur Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$2,000,000. William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, of Wilmington, Del.

National Talc Co., Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, Wilmington, Del.

Fersler Fertilizer Co., Dover, Del., capital \$150,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, Wilmington, Del.

Sneed Chemical Laboratories, Dover, Del., capital \$150,000. W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, Wilmington.

Nuoline Co. of America, Dover, Del., capital \$2,000,000. Druggists and chemists. Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley and Paul E. Britsch, New York.

The Utah Salduro Co., Dover, Del., capital \$2,000,000. To manufacture, sell and deal in and with sodium, potassium, etc. M. L. Rogers, W. G. Singer, L. A. Irwin, Wilmington, Del.

John D. Lawson & Co., Manhattan, capital \$40,000. Essential and vegetable oils and chemicals. T. L. Green, L. S. Holmes, J. D. Lawson, 14 Cliff Street, New York.

Long Island Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. To conduct chemical and scientific laboratories. H. W. Showers, B. F. Wallace, R. H. Fiero, 25 Broad St., New York.

Stazon Paint Makers, Inc., Norwich, N. Y., capital \$40,000. I. Robb, J. B. Frink, N. P. Bonney, Norwich.

Jose Miguel Bejarano, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. J. M. Bejarano, W. C. Fitch, W. P. Jessup, 30 Church St., New York.

Gilchrist Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$2,000,000. To engage in a general wholesale and retail drug and chemical business. Frank Jackson, Charles H. Jones, W. I. N. Lofland, Dover.

Priclona Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$20,000. To make the chemical preparation priclona. W. B. Phye, W. L. Cellert, W. B. Price, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Grippen Mfg. Co., Inc., Newark, N. Y., capital \$15,000. To make paints and oils. T. N. Kennedy, E. M. and W. H. Grippen, Newark.

Capital Increases—Consumers Dyewood Products Corporation, Manhattan, stated capital increased from \$3,000 to \$450,000. Common stock increased to 2,500 shares of no par value, and preferred stock from 500 shares of \$100 each to 2,000 shares.

NEW CANADIAN COMPANIES

Edward Thorne & Company, Ltd., of Montreal has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$100,000 to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, dry-salters and oil and color men.

Electrical Hard Moulding, Ltd., of Toronto has been incorporated to manufacture plastic substances and products and carry on business as chemists and druggists with an authorized capital of \$40,000.

The Oxygenos Laboratory Company of Canada, Ltd., has been incorporated with head office at Toronto, and a capital of \$40,000 to deal in trade-marks, formulae and secret processes and to manufacture drugs and chemicals.

Golden Glow Chemical Products, Ltd., of Montreal, has been incorporated and capitalized at \$5,000, to manufacture soaps, disinfectants, oils, polishes and various chemicals.

Spain has called for bids on concessions to work the Catalonia potash beds. Consul-General Hurst cabled from Barcelona, under date of December 25, that the Spanish Government has published detailed conditions for bids on concessions to work the potash beds of Catalonia, which will be received from Spanish and foreign companies or parties until February 14 at Instituto Geologico de Espana at Madrid.

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